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Roman Spoons from Dorchester

By O. M. DALTON, M.A., F.S.A.

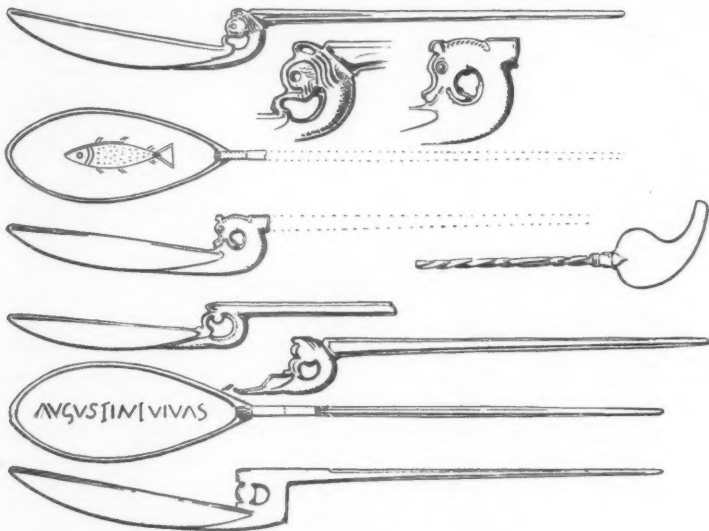
[Read 12th May 1921]

THE silver spoons in the Dorchester Museum, exhibited by Capt. Acland, F.S.A., were discovered in 1898 or 1899 on the Somerleigh Court Estate, in Dorchester, a prolific Roman site. The coins belonging to the find, over fifty in number, are all *siliquae*, dating from Julian II to Honorius (A.D. 360-400); among them is one coin of Licinius I, A.D. 317, which is probably intrusive. The coins, examined by my colleague, Mr. H. Mattingly, and to be published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* later in the present year, thus give the second half of the fourth century as the probable date of the find, a period with which the general character of the spoons is in agreement. The silver object figured with the spoons belongs to a small class represented in England and perhaps used as manicure knives. There is a specimen with a long handle and smaller blade in the British Museum.

The spoons are in all probability Christian. Dorset is one of the English counties from which Christian remains are already recorded; the mosaic floor of a villa at Frampton had the sacred monogram among its ornament, and two rings from Fifehead Neville bear the same symbol. Devon and Cornwall on the west and Hampshire on the east have also objects of the Early Christian period; the West Country as a whole must have had a considerable Christian population during the latter part of the Roman occupation.

Two reasons more especially suggest a Christian origin. The first is that a wish or acclamation AVGUSTINE VIVAS! is engraved in the bowl of one example. It seems to be the fact that

pagan spoons rarely, if ever, bear inscriptions of this kind,¹ which, as a class, belong to the time when Christian subjects or symbols, such as the sacred monogram, may also be expected to occur; inscriptions are frequently accompanied by such symbols. The second reason is the presence of the fish engraved, rather lightly, in the bowl of another spoon. This may not amount to proof of Christian origin, but it points in that direction. Another spoon engraved with a fish in a similar way was found at Thivars, in the



Roman Spoons from Dorchester ($\frac{1}{2}$): details $\frac{1}{4}$.

Department of Eure-et-Loir, in the north of France, in a well on the site of a Roman villa.² In both these spoons the fish may well have a Christian significance, but their association with the Church is uncertain.³ Though the spoon was never used in the

¹ de Rossi, *Bullettino di archeologia christiana*, Nov.-Dec., 1868, p. 81.

Other spoons discovered in England bear such acclamations. One, found at Colchester, has AETERNVS VIVAS; another, found near Sunderland, is broken and has an imperfect inscription: —NE VIVAS (*Archaeological Journal*, xxvi, 1869, p. 76). An unpublished spoon found near Barbury Castle, North Wilts., and now in the Devizes Museum, has the legend VERECV, perhaps part of Verecundus, scratched within the bowl.

² H. Leclercq, in Cabrol's *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie chrétienne et de Liturgie*, article *Guiller*, col. 3175.

³ We may notice the occurrence of the fish in the service of pewter vessels found on the site of a Roman villa at Appleshaw, in Hampshire, and now in the British

Western Church in the administration of the Eucharist, it does seem to have been employed in early times for transferring wine to the chalice from the larger vessels in which it was brought as an offering, and for placing the bread upon the paten in order that it might not be touched by the hands. But spoons certainly made for these purposes are far to seek. Nearly all the Early Christian examples known to us were originally made for secular or family use; many, like one of the Dorchester spoons, bore the owner's name with a wish for health and long life, and some were doubtless birthday, or perhaps even christening, presents. It is true that numbers of spoons were bequeathed, with other plate, to churches; but where any record exists it seems to show that they were employed for the service of pilgrims and other visitors to churches, who were frequently given refreshment by the clergy. The circumstances of discovery at Thivars seem rather definitely against ecclesiastical use, and all that we can say is that the spoons under discussion probably belonged to a Christian family living at Dorchester in the second half of the fourth century.

The interest attaching to these spoons is not exhausted by the inscription on one, and the possibly Christian emblem on another. In more than one case the volute between stem and bowl terminates in an animal's or monster's head. A spoon preserved at Rome has a gryphon's head in this position, and, since it is treated in a classical style, the idea of placing a head at this point may well have suggested itself to a Greek or Roman. But the heads on the Dorchester spoons are not Greek or Roman but barbaric,¹ and of a type which finds its affinities in a definite region, Picardy, in the north of France. Barbaric ornament from this district, dating from the latter part of the fourth century, must be Teutonic, and is likely to be Frankish.

It is clear that this raises a problem of some importance. There were no Teutons in the west of England at this early date; only in the Thames Valley may there have been a few settlements. But even supposing these to have certainly existed at the time in question, we have no evidence that a Roman population lived on such terms with them as to have copied their ornament upon its utensils. Such early Thames Valley settlements would, moreover,

Museum; the fish is engraved on a small pointed-oval dish (*Archæologia*, lvi, p. 12). Having regard to the chalice-like form of a cup belonging to this service, we may at least consider the possibility that this dish and cup may have had a sacred use, since the presence of the *Chi-Rho* on another vessel shows that the whole belonged to a Christian family.

¹ What appears to be a similar head is seen on a spoon among the Roman antiquities excavated at Lydney Park, in Gloucestershire (W. H. Bathurst, *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park*, with notes by C. W. King, pl. xxv, fig. 4).

be of Saxon origin, and the beast-heads appear to be Frankish. It would seem, then, that we have to cross the channel to discover a probable place of origin for these spoons. Such a place is found at Vermand, near St. Quentin, where large Roman cemeteries were excavated about forty years ago. The finds brought to light on this site, which was successively a fortified camp and a town, include a number of objects with Christian subjects and symbols, quantities of things purely Roman in type, including some silver spoons, large numbers, again, of things Frankish in type, chiefly brooches and other ornaments.¹ On these Frankish objects occur animal's or monster's heads very nearly allied to those on the Dorchester spoons, especially to the type in which the creature seems to be biting the edge of the bowl: this type seems to have been popular at Vermand.

At Vermand, therefore, we have a site where two conditions are found making it likely that such spoons as these from Dorchester may have been made in that part of France: first, there was a Roman-Christian population using the ordinary types of Roman utensils, glass, pottery, etc.; secondly, there was side by side with it an immigrant Teutonic (Frankish) population, using a particular kind of biting beast as ornament. The Roman civilization of Vermand seems to have been practically wiped out by the Vandals and Goths in A.D. 407. This date just allows time for the arrival of late fourth-century spoons from the district in England, with which communications must have been frequent.

The problem must be solved by those who have made a special study of Early Teutonic antiquities, especially in regions where, as in Picardy, barbaric and Roman influences met. Before we can assign the spoons an origin in our island we must show that the motive of the mordant beast could have been known to craftsmen working in England at the date suggested by the coins.

It has a rather melancholy interest to note that in 1914 the Somme was again overrun; and again Vermand lies in an area devastated by Teutonic forces. This time it is destined to rise from its ashes, and the town of Cambridge has aided in its restoration. Possibly in the course of building operations more relics of the period about A.D. 400 may be discovered—some may even find their way to Cambridge. If among such objects spoons should occur with the beast-heads actually on their volutes, as we see them in the Dorchester examples, the origin of the Dorchester spoons in Picardy would become almost certain. It is very probable now.

¹ For the antiquities of Vermand see T. Eck, *Les deux cimetières gallo-romains de Vermand et de Saint-Quentin*, 1891.

On Some Recent Exhibits

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

[Read 26th May 1921]

IN April last the Society published two gold crescents found in Cornwall and now in Truro Museum; and in view of the proximity of Ireland, it is not surprising that others have been found; but the present exhibit (figs. 1-3) is the most important of its kind, being the only case in which anything to indicate a precise date has been found with gold crescents anywhere. Mr. George Penrose, Local Secretary, and Curator of Truro Museum, sent with the three objects in question the following information:

'The two gold crescents (figs. 1, 2) and bronze celt (fig. 3) sent for exhibition were found together, close to the edge of a low cliff at Harlyn or Perlaze Bay, near Padstow, Cornwall, sometime during the year 1864.

'The property belonged to the late Mr. Hellyar, who lived at Harlyn House, and his workman who found the objects was excavating, in order to make a pond, at a point near the boat-house now standing east of the building known as Fish Cellars. Unfortunately full details of the discovery were not properly noted at the time, but there is sufficient evidence to indicate that a barrow had existed on the site.

'The objects appear to have been found at a depth of about 6 ft. from the surface. The labourer attached very little importance to the crescents, thinking they were only of brass, and on leaving work placed them around his legs and returned with them to his master's house.

'It was stated at the time that some other objects came to light but were thrown over the cliff by the labourer as being worthless. One piece he described as "like a bit of a buckle". The crescents were not regarded as of any special value, being black with tarnish and dirt, and were given to the children as playthings. Afterwards they began to show brightness at the edges, and Mr. Hellyar took them to a person who informed him they were of gold. He then showed them to the late Mr. C. G. Prideaux Brune, of Prideaux Place, Padstow, who communicated with the Duchy of Cornwall, when they were claimed on behalf of the Duke of Cornwall (the

late King Edward VII) as treasure trove. Eventually the Duke of Cornwall directed that the objects should be deposited in the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, at Truro, at the same time paying Mr. Hellyar the value of the gold. To this sum was added a further amount raised by subscription.

‘The association of the bronze celt with the two gold crescents

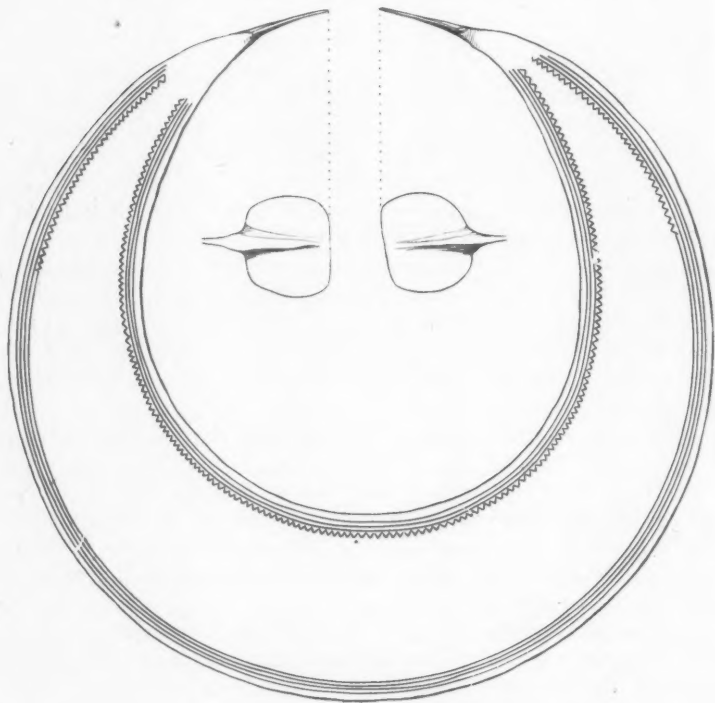


FIG. 1. Gold crescent, Harlyn Bay, Cornwall ($\frac{1}{2}$).

will be recognized as of great importance. In order to get corroboration of this I communicated recently with Mr. W. F. Hellyar, who well remembers the objects being found, and I have a letter which states that he is “quite sure the bronze celt was found with the gold crescents”.

‘On the cliffs adjoining are barrows, some of which have been opened and have produced cinerary urns, etc., which are undoubtedly of the Bronze Age.’

The find was noticed by Sir John Evans in *Bronze Implements*,

p. 42, but the dimensions of the celt are inaccurately given ; and a fuller account with illustrations appeared in the *Archaeological Journal*, xxii, 277, where it is stated that 'the earth in contact with the objects was said to be of an artificial character, consisting of stones unlike the rest of the ground'. Further details were given by Mr. Crawford in the *Antiquaries Journal*, i, 294.

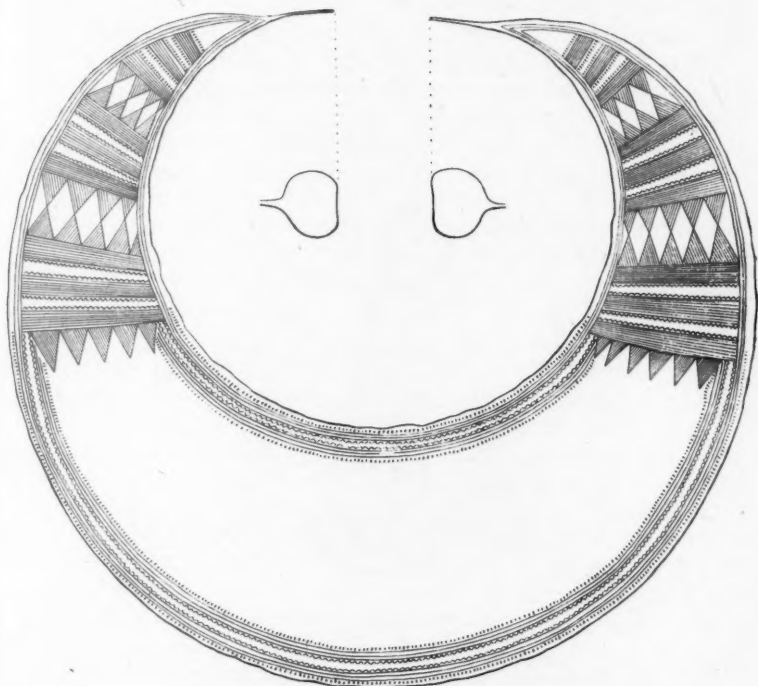


FIG. 2. Gold crescent, Harlyn Bay, Cornwall ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The plainer crescent of the two (fig. 1) is exceptionally thick and probably the heaviest known. It weighs 4 oz. 9 dwt. (2163 grains = 138.7 grammes), whereas the heaviest at Dublin is 4 oz. 4 dwt. 5 gr. (no. 8 in Mr. Armstrong's catalogue). The ornamentation consists of plain lines and small chevrons confined to the two edges of the front: the breadth is 8.25 in., the opening 5.1 in. across, and the deepest part 2.2 in. Top views of the square terminal plates at right angles to the plane of the crescent are drawn within.

The other crescent (fig. 2) is more richly and normally engraved, with chevrons and lozenges on a hatched ground. The diameter is 8·8 in., the opening 5·5 in. across, and the maximum depth 3 in. The weight (before a little gold was added in repair) was 996 grains = 64·59 grammes; and a table of the four crescents found in Cornwall brings out a point of some significance. The last is from Penzance and is now in the British Museum, the others are in Truro Museum.

LOCALITY	GRAINS	TROY	GRAMMES
St. Juliot	968	2 oz. 0 dwt. 8 gr.	62·7
Harlyn I	2120	4 oz. 8 dwt. 8 gr.	137·7
Harlyn II	996	2 oz. 1 dwt. 12 gr.	64·5
Penzance	1060	2 oz. 4 dwt. 4 gr.	68·8

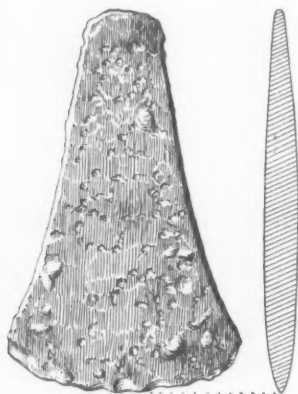


FIG. 3. Celt, found with gold crescents, Harlyn Bay ($\frac{1}{2}$).

It will at once be seen that the heavier Harlyn specimen is exactly double the weight of that from Penzance; and in view of this relation it is permissible to suppose that the thin and damaged Harlyn crescent was originally 64 grains = 4·1 grammes heavier, and equalled in weight that from Penzance, being half that of its fellow. To raise the St. Juliot specimen to that standard would require an addition of 92 grains (nearly 6 grammes), and it is rare indeed to find any connexion in weight among Irish gold crescents: hence the importance of the present case.

The flat celt (fig. 3) found with the Harlyn crescents has not been analysed, but is probably of copper, though the type is not quite the earliest in metal. It is 4·4 in. long, with a maximum breadth of 2·7 in.: the cutting-edge is expanded, perhaps by hammering

to harden the metal ; and the sides are roughly square but not flanged, nor is there any trace of a stop-ridge. It may thus be assigned to the first stage of the Bronze Age properly so-called, and the eighteenth century B. C. probably saw the manufacture of both celts and crescents on a large scale, perhaps a thousand years before the Kelts arrived in Britain. Whether the Druids were then in existence is another matter on which contradictory views are held by leading authorities ; but an attempt has already been made to show that the gold crescents were cult objects, and the Druids of history may represent those who made and used them centuries before that mysterious name appeared in literature.

In the previous paper on the subject a connexion was suggested between the crescent as a sacred symbol and the horse-shoe still used as a lucky emblem. Sir William Ramsay in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, viii, 145, describes votive offerings in a temple to the god Mên near the Pisidian Antioch, dating from about the third century of our era ; and illustrates the various forms of crescents in relation to horse-shoes. His own opinion is that Mên is not the moon-god (though it is the Greek term for month) but a male divinity associated with the moon-goddess. 'He is rather the sun-god keeping company with the moon, so far as he represents any astronomical idea ; but his nature is much wider. He is the great power of the divine nature as affecting the life of man in all ways, and his Anatolian name was Mannes.' This last is identified with the Hellenic supreme deity Zeus, the sun-god who runs his daily course through the heavens.

The name given to the crescent of Antioch is Tekmor, and it is represented on practically every dedication on the site. This crescent-shaped object is ordinarily taken as a symbol of the crescent moon (Mrs. Hasluck in *Journ. Hellenic Studies*, xxxiii, 111), but there are various forms of it, and the types are classified as follows : (i) horned bull's head ; (ii) horns with vanishing head ; (iii) horns without head ; (iv) crescent having no resemblance to horns ; but it is uncertain whether this bull's head preceded the crescent in order of development or vice versa. This point was also raised in the April number, and Spain mentioned as a possible intermediate link. A gold crescent, apparently of Irish type, was indeed found in a dolmen near Allariz, Galicia, and was published in 1875 by Ramon Barros Sivelo (quoted by Abbé Breuil in *Revue Archéologique*, xiii (1921), p. 78).

Two complete specimens and parts of others in the British Museum have rendered familiar the type of shield used in the Early Iron Age, but the oval outline has not been hitherto

represented. The model or toy (fig. 4) was exhibited by Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., on behalf of Mrs. Oakden Ward, the grand-daughter of the late Henry Durden, most of whose collection was purchased for the nation in 1892. The owner states that it was found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, Dorset, so that presumably it is contemporary with the abundant antiquities from that earthwork, which is 50 acres in extent (not 320 as stated in *Arch. Journ.* lvii, 53) and 470 ft. above the sea, containing in an angle a small Roman camp of 7 acres (not 70 acres) known as Lydsbury Rings. The date of occupation in force must have been

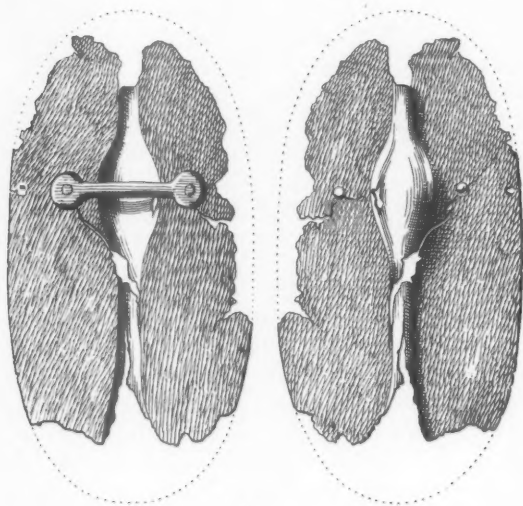


FIG. 4. Back and front of a model shield of bronze, Hod Hill, Dorset (3).

A.D. 40-50, and the fort was probably a centre of resistance to the Claudian invasion.

The bronze is damaged at both ends, but was about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and most probably of oval form. Across the back of the boss the grip is still in position; and the boss is spindle-shaped, tapering at both ends into a raised rib which no doubt reached both extremities of the shield. The contrast to the ordinary type is obvious, but the boss recalls that of the famous Witham shield, which is two or three centuries earlier than the Battersea specimen with its round boss and enamel decoration. This is against a local development of the type, and the model may have come over from Gaul a generation after the Battersea shield was made

in this country. What few parallels there are point to such an origin.

Gaulish shields of the period of La Tène are fairly common: their evolution has been traced, but the oval form was not apparently reached till after the Roman conquest, and two illustrations in Déchelette's *Manuel*, part 3, figs. 496, 499, will serve to fix the date of the Hod Hill model. They show sculptures of Gallo-Roman origin with oval shields having round and spindle-



FIG. 5. Cast from shale mould for jewellery, Halton Chesters ($\frac{3}{4}$).

shaped bosses, accompanied by a war-trumpet, amazon shields, helmets, and a boar-standard; and there is no need to go further afield.

Medieval stone-moulds for ornamental metal-work are fairly common, but Mr. F. G. Simpson's exhibit is altogether exceptional, dating as it undoubtedly does from the Roman period in Britain. It is the property of Sir Hugh Blackett and was found by Mr. Simpson, during one of his periodical excavations on the Roman wall, on 24th August 1910 in the ditch of the vallum about 15 in. below the present surface in mixed and

unstratified Roman material, at a distance of 165 ft. east of the south-east angle of the fort of Hunnum (Halton Chesters). It consists of a slab of shale 4 in. long, 3.1 in. broad, and 0.7 in. thick, cut in intaglio on one face and at one end with no less than twenty-seven small designs, which are here illustrated from a plaster cast in relief (fig. 5). The nature of the stone and the absence of connecting channels are enough to prove that the mould was not intended for casting in metal; and the only explanation seems to be that gold-leaf was pressed into the patterns and filled with lead, pitch, sulphur or composition. These

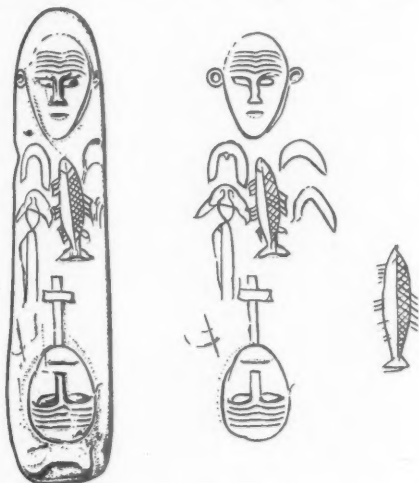


FIG. 6. Carved stone, with development, Portsog ($\frac{1}{2}$).

elements could be joined together and arranged to form elaborate jewels; and there is in the British Museum (*Catalogue of Jewellery*, Greek and Roman Dept., no. 3104) a group of small gold discs, still separate, that might have come from a similar mould. There are 16 moulds cut for cones or discs of ring-and-dot pattern; 2 vases of the Kantharos type; a bird and dolphin; 2 amazon shields; 2 human masks; a phallus; a crescent and pecten-shell.

Other Roman moulds were exhibited to the Society in 1908 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxii, 38), but were for casting the various parts of bronze *paterae* or mirrors, not for shaping gold-leaf. They were of white Lias stone and were found on Lansdown, near Bath.

A relic of the Viking Period, but produced on Scottish soil,

may be described as a trial-piece in hard black stone, in the form of an irregular cylinder 5·6 in. long. The illustration (fig. 6) shows a front view and all the engravings developed on the right. The owner, Capt. G. P. Crowden, says that it was probably found at Portsoy, Banffshire, by his father, Mr. J. T. Crowden, M.D., and everything points to a Scottish origin. There is indeed a parallel from the Broch of Burrian, N. Ronaldshay, Orkney, engraved with five- and six-pointed stars and a crescent, which suggests a finished work rather than a trial-piece; and there is another of bone from the same Broch with a mirror-case, crescent, and V symbol.¹ Whatever their exact purpose, it is evident that the symbols belong to a class abundantly represented on the sculptured grave-stones of Scotland; and a few



FIG. 7. Thor's hammers on ring, N. Bergenhus, Norway.

references to Messrs. Allen and Anderson's monumental work will suffice.

The two human faces with furrowed brows and the pair of rings are peculiar; and though there is a difference in date of two or three centuries reference may be made to one of the triangular metal mounts on a drinking-horn in the famous Taplow barrow (*V. C. H. Bucks.*, i, fig. 4 on coloured plate), which has a mask with wrinkles and a curl of hair on either side of the head, suggesting that the rings on the present carving represent hair and not ears. The cruciform adjunct to the chin of one, which might be regarded as the Christian emblem, is more likely a pendant in the form of Thor's hammer, of which a bunch is illustrated from Norway (fig. 7). There seem to be only seven cases of the plain cross on the Scottish monuments.

¹ J. R. Allen and Joseph Anderson, *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (1903), p. 24, figs. 23, 22.

The crescents, plain or decorative, may be intended for the common symbol of the Scottish monuments, and two forms are illustrated (fig. 8).

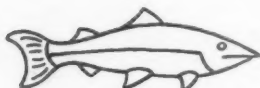


FIG. 8. Details from Scottish sculptures.

The fish too is constantly represented on the standing crosses and may be derived from the Early Christian $\text{IX}\Theta\text{YC}$, the letters of the Greek word for fish being the initials of a confession of faith. It is generally horizontal, occasionally sloping, but nearly all have the middle line (like a haddock); and in one case there is cross-hatching over one half, here reproduced from the damaged stone at Drumbuie, Inverness (A. and A., p. 99). For this the mackerel may have served as a model.

There are apparently both Christian and Pagan symbols on this trial-piece, which would be confusing were it not the case that the Scottish monuments exhibit what is obviously Christian inextricably mixed with forms that may belong to another faith. The matter has been fully discussed by Joseph Anderson (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 2nd ser., p. 180), but remains a mystery; nor at present is there a chronological scheme to provide an exact date for our carving.

The remarkable bone carving exhibited by Mrs. Sturge, and since given to the British Museum, was formerly in the collection of Dr. Allen Sturge, M.V.O., who acquired it from a dealer with a label indicating an ethnographical origin (New Caledonia). It dates from the Viking Period and may be regarded as a trial-piece on which the carver sketched and practised designs then current in Britain and Scandinavia; but there is nothing to show where it was discovered. In the illustration (fig. 9) the bone is shown in perspective, with the entire design developed on the right. It forms an irregular cylinder 4.3 in. long, and the subjects are cut in low relief or merely engraved at random. Round the middle is a rough arcade of three bays, though

nothing architectural was intended; and the three uprights that look like manikins are really the 'union-knot' or decorative terminal to two ribbon-like bands as on the Winchester bronze (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii, 398) and many another example of the Ringerike style (*English list, op. cit.*, xxvi, 71). In the third magnificent volume on the ship-burial of Oseberg, our Hon. Fellow Dr. Shetelig illustrates a very similar design in the form of a frieze (fig. 10) dating about 1050 from the Dynna stone (his fig. 334), and surmises an oriental connexion in this phase of northern art, which comes between the periods of Jellinge and



FIG. 9. Carved bone cylinder, locality unknown ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Urnes, both these being based on the animal ornament of the Teutonic area.

The asp-like creature at the top resembles a jewel illustrated in Rygh's *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 690; and the snake tied in a Stafford knot is commoner than the peculiar trefoil head which is seen also on a cross-shaft from Gilling West, Yorks. (*V. C. H.*, ii, 118). The larger spirally coiled animal has a triple lappet much in the Ringerike style of Scandinavia, as at Somerford Keynes, Wilts. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvi, 67); but parallels are not plentiful for the coiled body or the human head in profile, which has some resemblance to the mounted figure on many of the gold bracteates (*Atlas for Nordisk Oldkyndighed, passim*). The head is normally in profile, and the hair in this case is dressed in the Ringerike style.

The stepped cross is rather surprising and has a medieval look, but models in plenty were to hand in the gold coinage

of the seventh century (e.g. *V.C.H. Norfolk*, i, 342); and publication is the royal road to a solution of such minor difficulties.

This trial-piece, apart from the style of the work, has several

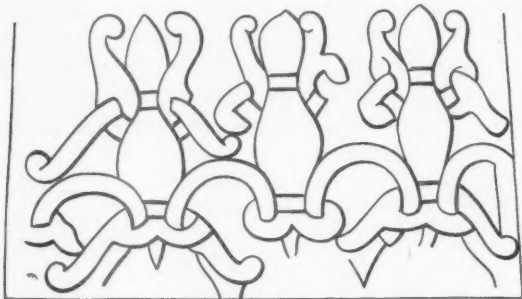


FIG. 10. Frieze from Dynna stone, Hadeland, Norway
(*Osebergfundet*, iii, 318).

sufficiently close parallels in the British Isles, and may well have been cut on this side of the North Sea. Illustrations of others are given in Wilde's *Dublin Catalogue*, figs. 226-44; Munro, *Lake-dwellings of Europe*, pp. 352, 369; *V.C.H. London*, i, 162, 169; *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 106; and Jewitt's *Reliquary*, v, 71.

A Hoard of Bronze discovered at Grays Thurrock

By CHARLES H. BUTCHER

HOARDS of ancient bronze, however unimportant they may seem, are apt to throw much light on the Bronze Age, and all such finds should be placed on record.

Deposited on loan in the Colchester Museum is a bronze founder's hoard discovered in a cavity of the chalk at Grays Thurrock, Essex, in 1906. From the number of pieces and the variety of types comprised it is certainly remarkable, but has remained unpublished. It comprises some 298 pieces, including several fine implements and weapons, numerous fragments of others broken and worn-out and collected as metal, lumps of copper and bronze, waste pieces and imperfect castings, and a portion of a bronze mould for casting socketed celts. The various items are tabulated in groups :

33 socketed celts, lengths 4.9 to 2.7 in.

71 imperfect ditto and fragments.

1 winged celt, length 4.8 in.

2 imperfect ditto, similar.

Among the socketed celts one fine specimen, length 4.9 in., square in section and quite plain except for a bold moulding round the mouth, is worthy of notice. The remainder range in length from 4.4 to 2.7 in., and vary considerably in the form of their sockets and in style of decoration.

Three of the celts, lengths 4.6, 3.5, and 3.2 in. respectively, have a single raised pellet beneath the moulding round the socket ; another, which is imperfect, length 4.0 in., has three such pellets and resembles the celt found with bronze at Chrishall in Essex (Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, fig. 123). The fifth, 3.8 in., is decorated with five parallel raised ribs starting from the moulded top and dying into the face of the blade, like one from the hoard from Reach Fen, Cambridgeshire (Evans, fig. 124). Two others, 4.3 in., have six such ribs instead of five, and apparently have been cast in the same mould. On two more, 4.4 and 4.2 in., the wings of the earlier palstave type survive as curves in relief which extend over the sides and faces of the implements, as on the celt from Wiltshire (Evans, fig. 112). Another, 3.3 in., has similar

markings, but the horizontal one is replaced by a single raised pellet. The eleventh celt, 4.0 in., is slightly imperfect and appears to have eight parallel raised ribs upon the faces; while another, 3.0 in., apparently has double curved ridges extending over the faces and sides. The remainder are plain and of the ordinary type, with the exception of two, 4.0 and 3.8 in., which are octagonal in section and resemble the celt found at Wallingford, Berks. (Evans, fig. 150).

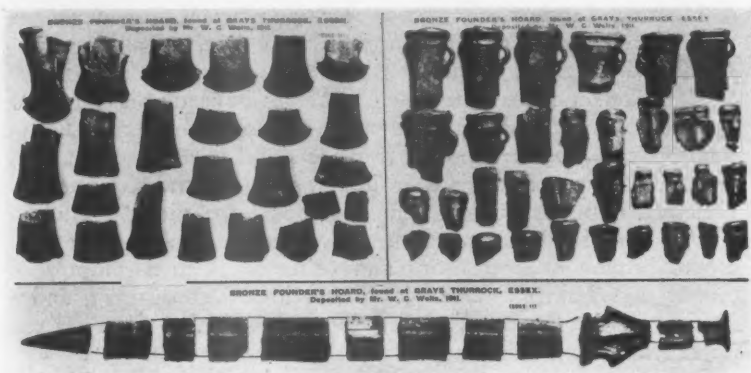


FIG. 1. Fragments of socketed celts and leaf-shaped sword: Grays Thurrock.

The winged celts are of a type comparatively rare in Britain and rather more common on the Continent. They are provided with a loop and have the side wings hammered over to form semi-circular sockets on either side of the blade. Similar specimens were found with bronze at Carlton Rode, Norfolk (Evans, fig. 85).

2 leaf-shaped spear-heads, lengths 4.3 and 3.5 in.

2 fragments of another, larger.

11 fragments of other spear-heads.

37 fragments of blades of leaf-shaped swords.

5 fragments of hilt plates of same.

2 chapes from sword-scabbards.

The two small leaf-shaped spear-heads are perfect and have shallow flutings at the edges. The sides of the upper part of the blade are nearly straight and the sockets appear large in proportion to the width of the blade (Evans, fig. 386). The two fragments of the larger spear-head are slightly decorated and resemble another found at Reach Fen (Evans, fig. 390). Three leaf-shaped swords are represented by a large number of fragments

of blades and hilt plates. About one-third of the blade fragments have a bold midrib and shallow flutings at the edges, while the remainder are plain and not so highly finished. The chapes resemble the specimen from the Reach Fen hoard (Evans,

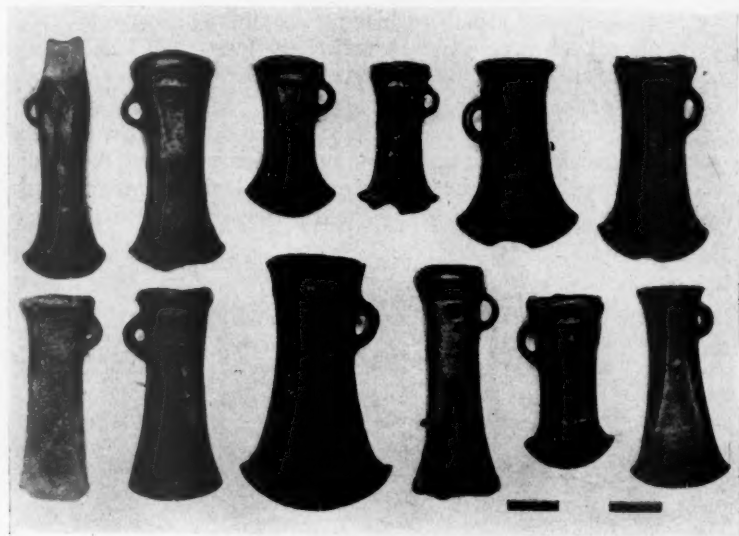


FIG. 2. Types of winged and socketed celts: Grays Thurrock.

fig. 371), and are considerably worn, apparently by trailing on the ground.

- 3 imperfect socketed knives.
- 1 tanged knife, length 5.2 in.
- 9 fragments of tanged and socketed knives.
- 2 fragments of tanged chisels.
- 1 socketed gouge, length 3.6 in.
- 5 imperfect ditto, similar.
- 1 socketed hammer, length 2.5 in.
- 1 imperfect ditto and fragment.
- 1 broken winged celt used as hammer.

The gouges are of the usual socketed type similar to one from Thorndon, Suffolk (Evans, fig. 204). The socketed knives are all imperfect and consist of the sockets with more or less of the blade, showing signs of considerable use in ancient times. The socketed hammer is circular in section and moulded at the mouth of the socket, like one from the Isle of Harty, Sheppey (Evans, fig. 211). The imperfect specimen and the fragment have been

perforated for rivets, and the broken winged celt, which has been converted into a solid hammer, retains the loop and flanges to assist in securing the handle.

- 1 fragment of a curved tanged knife.
- 1 fragment of a sickle.
- 2 fragments of a halberd blade.
- 1 decorated ferrule and a small ring.
- 6 fragments of bronze bracelets.
- 21 miscellaneous fragments.

The halberd blade is of a hitherto unrecorded type, and the curved tanged knife of a type common in Switzerland. A portion of another specimen of the former was found with bronze at Little Baddow in Essex many years ago, and perhaps others exist though

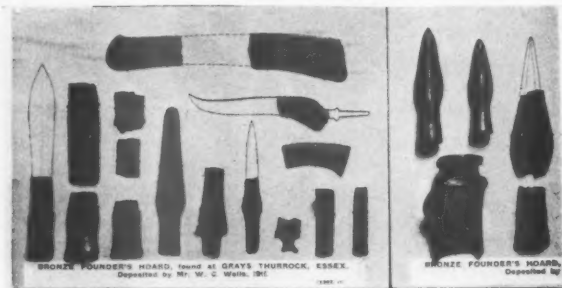


FIG. 3. Tanged and socketed knives, spear-heads, and metal mould:
Grays Thurrock.

unrecorded. Miscellaneous fragments include portions of the angle-ring and sides of a bronze vessel.

- 1 half of a bronze mould, imperfect.
- 4 waste pieces with runners.
- 1 small lump of tin.
- 68 lumps of copper and bronze.

The mould was intended for casting socketed celts of the ordinary type. The masses of copper and bronze cake are of the type usually associated with hoards of ancient bronze. Some of the pieces are heavily patinated, and a comparison of fractures indicates the presence of a metal of coarse texture with air-holes produced in casting, and a more refined one. The lump of tin has a peculiar cruciform section and undoubtedly contains a certain percentage of lead derived from lead ores associated with the tin lodes from which it was smelted.

For the photographs of the bronze I am indebted to Mr. Arthur G. Wright, Curator of the Colchester Museum.

The Avebury Ditch

By A. D. PASSMORE

SINCE the excavations at Avebury it has been a mystery that the Ditch inside the bank surrounding the greatest stone circle in the world should be thirty feet deep on its south side. A walk round the fosse as it remains to-day reveals the fact that it is deeper on the south side, where the ground-level is higher than on the north; on the latter the ordinary level is 510 ft. O.D., while on the former it is 527 ft. This seems to point to the conclusion that a ditch was planned with a level bottom irrespective of the original level of the ground at any one point, and that the Ditch was not therefore made the same depth all round. The enormous labour of digging this huge trench 30 ft. deep, over 40 ft. wide at top, and 17 ft. at the bottom was incurred for some definite object. Ordinarily the theory of a prehistoric ditch is that it was to keep out man or animals; in this case 10 ft. of depth with fairly steep sides would be impassable for either; therefore to account for the extraordinary exertion of going down 20 ft. deeper than necessary we must adopt another hypothesis, and the fact that the ditch is now deeper on the south, where the ground is highest, gives a clue to the problem. Mr. A. H. Lawson at my request very kindly took levels (see below) and proves to a point of extreme accuracy that the difference in level between the bottom of the fosse at the entrance of the Kennet Avenue and the bed of the infant Kennet at the bridge on the Beckhampton road and roughly 520 yards distant, is to-day only 5 ft. 3 in. As in a wet season there is often 6 ft. of water in this stream, the water-level now may be said to be slightly higher than the bottom of the Avebury fosse.

Before the drainage of the Kennet and Thames valleys an enormous volume of water must have been held up, and one can say without fear of contradiction that in Late Neolithic times the water-level was at least 10 ft. higher than to-day. This was in a measure proved by Pitt-Rivers, who found in excavations that the difference between Roman times and the nineteenth century was 6 ft. Thus, if a small channel 280 yards long was cut from the stream to the nearest point of the circle (which would be a small matter to the builders of the great ditch), a level of 10 ft. of

water could be maintained in the moat surrounding Avebury Circles.

A careful study of the land between the Circles and the Kennet, as far as the village built on part of it allows, shows that the lowest ground is occupied by the village and is therefore not available for study; but near the foot-bridge leading to Trusloe Manor there is a distinct hollow leading from the river towards

AVEBURY

Levels taken on 2 May 1921 from Inner Plateau of Temple to Bed of Stream under Road to Devizes and close to Avebury

Back Intermed	Fore	Rise or Collimation	Fall Level	Reduced Level	Remarks
0.65				533.80	Bench Mark on Cottage
6	63		5.98	527.82	Ground Level of Inner Plateau of Temple
6.35	9.08		2.45	525.37	Spot Level on Road
4.02	14.95		8.60	516.77	"
2.90	14.88		10.86	505.91	"
	6.25		3.35	502.56 10.00	Parapet of Bridge over Stream 10' 0" Down to Bed of Stream
				492.56	Bed of Stream

Ground Level of Inner Plateau of Temple above Ordnance Datum 527.82

Bed of Stream " " " 492.56

Difference 35.26 Feet.

A. H. LAWSON.

the vallum which can be followed till a house standing on it is reached within a few yards of the centre of the churchyard.

Light is thrown on another Avebury problem by the above evidence. Whereas megalithic monuments are usually associated with high ground, the monument in question is on one of the lowest parts of the neighbourhood, thereby involving the transport of its huge stones for some miles, while, on the other hand, had it been built on the plateau to the east large stones in plenty would have been at hand and saved much labour. That the site of the future circles was chosen so near to the river suggests that it was

desirable to have water at hand ; so that, if my conclusions are sound, the reason of the choice of site and of the extreme depth of the fosse is explained. Also, if the late excavations had been carried out on the north side the original bottom could have been examined with half the labour and cost, as, according to the theory outlined above, the fosse on that side should be under 20 ft. deep.

It should be mentioned that Silbury Hill (on the opposite bank of the Kennet and 1270 yards distant) had a large and deep moat which, being so close to the river, would have contained water. I have seen Silbury in winter standing as an island in deep water except for the causeway on the south side.

Notes on the Site of Merton Priory Church

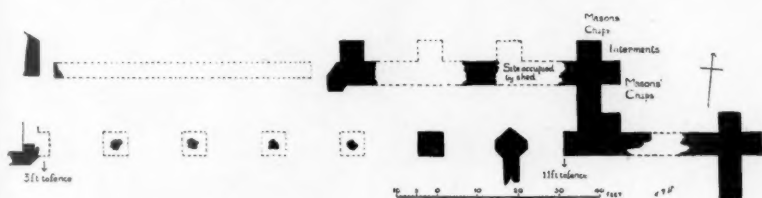
By the Rev. H. F. WESTLAKE, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.

It has long been accepted that the site of the church of the Austin Canons of Merton was irretrievably lost, or at least irrecoverable by reason of the railway which runs across the enclosed precinct of the priory. Such portions of the other priory buildings which remain above the ground have been adequately described by our Fellow Mr. P. M. Johnston in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. xxvii. These are somewhat remote, and, indeed, on the other side of the river Wandle from the site the investigation of which is presently to be described.

Immediately north of Merton Abbey Station and parallel to the railway runs a road, with a fence on its farther side bounding the property of Mr. Corfield, the proprietor of the Trafalgar Works close by. Beneath the gravel path, on the northern side of the road and directly opposite the station, were discovered some three or four years ago two stone coffins. These were exposed on the occasion of the laying of a gas main and their position noted. In themselves these provided no particular indication of the site of the church, but there was at least the possibility that they lay within its bounds. Within the last few months the attention of our Fellow Colonel Bidder was drawn to the fact that at a short distance to the north-east of these there were to be found a large number of masons' chips of Reigate stone which seemed likely to have marked the site of the masons' lodge. After some discussion he and I decided to look for the site of the church immediately to the south of this. The investigation was at once successful, and flint foundations, 5 ft. 8 in. in thickness, revealed themselves with no more difficulty than was involved in displacing the topsoil, which varied in depth from 4 or 5 inches to as many feet according to the slope of the surface. In the greater part of the investigation, as will be clear from the plan, this thickness represented a sort of standard measurement.

For reasons which do not concern the present notes it was only possible to spend three or four short winter days in pursuing the investigation, and, as that investigation will not be further carried on until the summer months, it is thought well to place on record the results, both certain and tentative, of what was done. Such

portions of the site as are shown in black on the plan represent foundations actually exposed and as carefully measured as the conditions would allow. This, however, does not apply to the four supposed pillar bases to the westward, the position of which was determined by measurement and probing the soil of the allotments which cover them. The foundations of a portion of an eastern wall do not, of course, necessarily mark the eastern termination of the church, and it is probable, in regard to the proportions of the exposed foundations, that a further eastern extension will be found. The running of a water main along the road will probably determine this before these notes appear in print. Three bays westward in the nave the wall on the north appears to narrow to a width of only 3 ft. 6 in., and a continuation in the line of this appears to go on westwards of what for the moment we take to be the western limit of the church itself. This



Merton Priory Church: plan of parts excavated in 1921.

further wall may well be the boundary-wall of an inner precinct. Almost certainly it extends to the river.

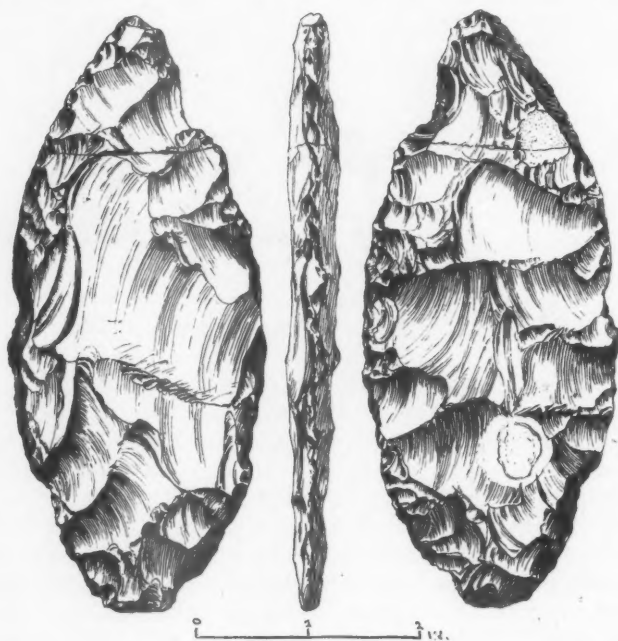
The whole site investigated occupies a distance of about 175 ft. from east to west. That this is not necessarily the extreme measurement of the church has already been suggested. The span of the arches is 19 ft. 6 in. The site was explored almost up to the fence. The greater part of the church, therefore, must lie beneath the road and the railway beyond. A local inhabitant has since reported that in some excavation in the road in the past he saw several pillar-bases *in situ*. Several encaustic tiles were found of various patterns, all apparently of the fourteenth century, but these were among the débris turned up, and no pavement was found.

I should add that the credit of initiating the search belongs entirely to Colonel Bidder and in no way to myself. He would wish to associate himself with me in thanking Mr. Corfield for his permission, so cordially given to us, to explore the site, and for the interest he has taken throughout.

Four Suffolk Flint Implements

By J. REID MOIR

THE four flint implements described and illustrated in this article have been found at the following places in the county of Suffolk, viz. Southwold, Charsfield, Hoxne, and Nacton. The Southwold specimen (figs. 1, 1A, and 1B) was found lying at the



FIGS. 1, 1A, 1B. Three views of flint blade found at Southwold, Suffolk.

foot of a low cliff bordering the beach at this place by Mrs. Edgar Turner of Walberswick, who has been so good as to lend the implement to the Ipswich Museum. The specimen exhibits the unchanged black colour of the original flint, carries very little 'gloss', and is unabraded and unworn. Unfortunately the implement has had, at some time, a piece broken from it and

replaced, but the drawings show clearly where this fracturing occurred.

The Charsfield specimen (figs. 2, 2A, and 2B) was found many years ago while digging a land drain in this parish, but no particulars are now obtainable as to the nature of the material in which the implement rested, nor the depth from the surface at which it was found. The flint, which exhibits a very rich chocolate-brown coloration, interspersed on one side (fig. 2B) with yellowish streaks, carries a marked gloss, and is the most beautiful specimen of its kind which I have ever had the good fortune to



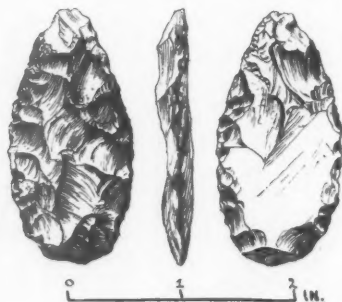
FIGS. 2, 2A, 2B. Three views of flint blade found at Charsfield, Suffolk.

examine. The implement is unabraded and unworn, and is described and illustrated here owing to the kindness of Mr. E. G. Pretyma, M.P., to whom it belongs, and who has lent it for this purpose.

The Hoxne specimen (figs. 3, 3A, and 3B) was found a few years ago by a workman employed in the brickyard at this place. The implement, which was stated to have rested in brick-earth at a depth of 5 ft. from the surface of the ground, in association with several of the well-known Acheulean palaeolithic implements of Hoxne, exhibits the unchanged colour of the original brownish-black flint, and is quite unabraded and unworn. The interstices of the specimen contain traces of a material which looks like

sandy brick-earth, and in this particular, as well as in its condition, the flint resembles very closely the implements of definite palaeolithic type with which it was apparently associated.

The Nacton specimen (figs. 4, 4A, and 4B) was found upon the surface of a field at this place by Mr. Edward Hancox, who very kindly presented the flint to me. It exhibits a bluish-white, streaky coloration, and is unworn and unabraded, except upon its lower surface (fig. 4B) where a series of parallel scratches is observable. These striations, which by their ferruginous coloration would appear in all probability to have been caused by a plough or other



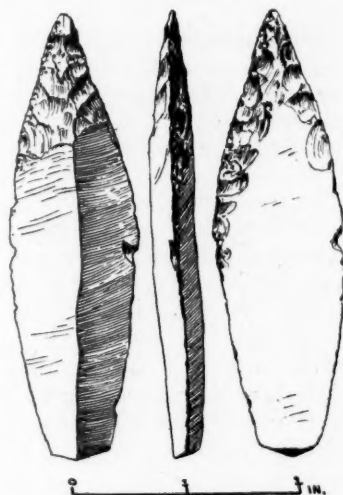
FIGS. 3, 3 A, 3 B. Three views of flint blade from Hoxne, Suffolk.

agricultural implement, have cut through the changed and 'patinated' surface of the flint.

It is of interest to note that the Hoxne specimen, though similar in outline and general form to those found at Southwold and Charsfield, exhibits, nevertheless, flake-scars of a different order from those exhibited by these two latter implements. The Hoxne blade has been produced by blows removing 'resolved' flakes, while the blows responsible for the flake-scars to be seen upon the other three specimens described, were of such an order as not to result in the removal of flakes of this particular kind. An examination of the illustrations of the four flints, reproduced from admirable drawings by Mr. E. T. Lingwood, will show that, in each case, the implement was made from a flake so struck from the core that the detached piece of flint presented a flake-face more or less straight (see edge view of each specimen), and not curved, as are the analogous surfaces of so many flakes. This achievement and the skill shown in the subsequent removal by blows of the flakes from either surface of the blade, afford remarkable testimony to the expert knowledge of flint-flaking possessed by the ancient craftsmen. There would appear to be no

evidence that the flake-scars exhibited by the specimens described were produced by pressure.

As regards the cultural age of these four implements from Suffolk, it might be held that the Nacton specimen represents



FIGS. 4, 4 A. 4 B. Three views of flint blade from Nacton, Suffolk.

a Proto-Solutrian palaeolithic blade, while those from Southwold and Charsfield are of Early Solutrian Age. And, so far as form and technique are concerned, such a claim may be justified. The Hoxne specimen presents a more difficult problem, but its discovery may encourage those who look for the genesis of the Solutrian blade in Acheulean times.

Some Examples of Catalan Medieval Stamped Sheet-metalwork

By W. L. HILDBURGH, F.S.A.

[Read 17th March 1921]

IN medieval Catalonia, or perhaps in the neighbouring province of Valencia, the manufacture of certain objects made of wood covered with thin sheets of brass bearing designs in relief seems to have formed a flourishing industry. The brass sheets employed, which covered practically the whole visible exterior surface and gave the appearance of articles of solid metal, were embossed by means of moulds into which the thin sheets were forced, so that their outer surfaces reproduced the designs of the mould. The process used is one which seems to have been in more or less general employment in medieval Europe; and many examples of it, frequently carried out in the precious metals, are to be found upon book-covers and caskets, and upon crosses, reliquaries, and other articles for ecclesiastical use. Long before the objects which I am about to describe were made, Rhenish, French, Italian, and Spanish craftsmen were using the process. Writing probably about the first half of the eleventh century, the monk Theophilus describes the process, especially in its application to silver and to copper gilt. He says¹ that the stamps should be made of iron 'thick as the size of a finger, wide as three or four fingers, in length one (foot)', on which stamps, 'in resemblance of seals', the designs are sculptured, not too deeply, 'but moderately and carefully'. The metal to be used should be thinner than for ordinary relief-work. A sheet (in the case of silver), after having been cleansed with finely pulverized charcoal and polished with scraped chalk, is to be laid between the stamp (which rests face upward on an anvil) and a thick sheet of lead, and the last-mentioned is to be beaten strongly with a hammer. A sheet longer than a stamp can be moved so as to expose a fresh portion when one or more portions have been stamped.

The main interest of the present objects lies, therefore, not in

¹ R. Hendrie's translation of the *Essay upon Various Arts*, London, 1847, pp. 329 *seqq.*, 'Of work which is impressed with stamps.'

their being early examples of the use of this simple method for reproducing designs in low-relief upon metal, but in that they—the caskets certainly, and the cross probably—are products of one of those localized medieval industries whose output must, if we may judge by the many examples still extant, have been very large. An explanation of the somewhat surprising number of surviving examples possibly lies in an unusually resistant mould—an exact duplication of a mould is less easy to credit—for the metal, and perhaps in the use (and, by annealing, the retention) of the brass sheets in a soft state, because if a mould were sufficiently resistant to the brass it might obviously be used for embossing sheets during a long period. Furthermore, if it were for some reason laid aside before it had been worn out, it might again be brought into use at a later time and employed to emboss sheets so that they would be practically identical with those made during its early life. While a study of Italian wafering-irons ornamented in the sixteenth century by means of small punches has seemed to show clearly that the punches employed had to be replaced after a few years of use,¹ the moulds used for stamping the brass sheets may reasonably be supposed to have lasted considerably longer, for their broader treatment, the softer material to be impressed by them, and the smaller friction of brass on iron (or steel) than of steel on iron, would contribute towards that result.

Although a not inconsiderable number of specimens of Catalan stamped brasswork has survived, all with which I am at present acquainted are either caskets or crosses. The Rev. Prebendary José Gudiol, of Vich, who has written concerning work of this kind,² figuring a number of typical examples and referring to various others in museums, churches, or private collections,³ has pointed out that they seem obviously to have been derived from earlier types of objects, of which examples presumably Catalan in origin exist. In these a base of wood or other material has been ornamented with thin sheets of repoussé metal (generally silver) applied to the surface. He adds, furthermore, that although he knew at the time he wrote of no documentary evidence concerning their place of manufacture, the inscriptions forming part of the moulded decoration of certain of the caskets were clear evidence of the Catalan or Valencian origin of the work.⁴ Most of the examples in which human figures appear seem, according to

¹ Cf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvii, 171, 173.

² *Museum*, Barcelona, 1914-15, no. 2, pp. 37 *seqq.*, 'Una antigua producción catalana.'

³ Those figured herewith, and the casket in the British Museum, are not referred to by Gudiol.

⁴ *Museum*, *loc. cit.*, p. 42.

Gudiol, to have been made in the fourteenth century or near the beginning of the fifteenth, while his examples in which purely ornamental motives are shown seem to him somewhat later in date; he points out, too, that stamped sheet brasswork continued to be made in Spain even in the sixteenth century.¹

The first casket shown (fig. 1) is rectangular, with a lid having four sloping sides and a flat top; to the lid a brass handle terminating in two animals' heads is attached, and also a brass hasp (the lower part of which is missing) for a lock whose small splayed plate is on the front of the box. The form seems to have been



FIG. 1. Catalan stamped metal casket.

favoured for the later medieval caskets, and it is one used for almost all of those figured by Gudiol. The body has been covered with several sheets of brass, each ornamented with a series (or part of a series) of five panels of which all may be seen on the front of the casket. It is interesting to observe that the five panels appear to have been impressed not by means of five single moulds, but by means of one mould giving the whole five,² this being shown not merely by the fact that the order of the panels is the same on all sides of the box, but that the panels occur in precisely the same order on the front of a casket and its lid in the

¹ *Museum, loc. cit.*, pp. 42, 44.

² I think that the full set has six panels, the first of which is here missing. Parts of sets seem often to be used for those caskets.

Barcelona Museum, and on another in the Jacquemard-André Museum at Paris. Beneath the panels runs a legend, forming part of the stamped design, which, although not very legible here, appears to be PER: AMOR: DE: MADONA: ME: COMBAT: AB: AQUESTA: VIBRA,¹ and obviously refers to the scenes which form the subjects of the panels. These subjects are: a man struggling with a lion; a warrior attacking a wild beast; a horseman killing a dragon; a horseman with a falcon; and a woman with a kind of griffon. The Jacquemard-André casket seems, judging from a photograph, to have a sixth subject, below which appears the word PER of the legend. The lid is covered with sheets showing a set of three panels, which occur also (and in the same order, for they were made in a single mould) upon the British Museum casket, on the South Kensington casket, and on several caskets referred to by Gudiol (p. 40), including one (fig. H) in the Episcopal Museum at Vich. The panels each show a woman and a man; in one she is about to place a wreath upon his head, in the second she is putting his helmet on, and in the third she aims an arrow at him: under them, and made with the stamp used for them, is an inscription: AMOR: MERCE: SIVS: PLAU. The wood of the casket, where exposed at the bottom and inside, is painted a bright red, seemingly the original colour. The inscriptions and the designs of the panels show clearly the purpose of the box; it was intended as a token of affection, perhaps as a present at betrothal or at marriage, to be used by the recipient to contain jewels, gloves, veils, or other small articles.

The casket at the British Museum is ornamented, both on the body and lid, with the three-panel set just described. It is nearly six panels in length, but the front is not quite long enough to carry the whole of the two terminal panels. The handle is the same as that shown in fig. 2.

The casket (fig. 2) belonging to the Victoria and Albert Museum is remarkable for the unusually perfect condition of its plating; indeed, so few signs of wear does this show that many years ago the casket was withdrawn from public exhibition, as being suspect. The details of the stamping are so much less sharp than those of the casket of fig. 1 as to suggest either that this casket was made at a period when the stamps had become worn through much usage or that unsuitable sheets (too thick, or too hard) were employed. As its wooden foundation has been painted in the same way as that of the other casket, and with a similar bright red, I am inclined to think that it probably was made

¹ Cf. *Museum, loc. cit.*, pp. 40, 41.

towards the end of the fourteenth century, or perhaps a little later.¹ The form of the casket is a less usual one than that of the casket here exhibited; its plan is a long rectangle, and its lid is slightly arched. Its general form is the same as that of the casket with the same panels in the Vich Museum, but it is much longer in proportion; the brass handles of the two caskets are almost identical in shape. The Vich casket has (according to its photograph) four small feet, but this casket has none.

The processional cross shown in fig. 3 is of wood, covered on either face with sheets of stamped brass, and (as is commonly the case with metal-covered wooden crosses) with the space between the two faces covered with thin metal strips stamped with a



FIG. 2. Catalan stamped metal casket in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

simple conventional design—in this case a leafy scroll. The shape of the cross is one common among Spanish medieval crosses, the limbs ending in floriated and having each an oval swelling not far from the floriated part. The eight pieces forming the main part of the covering of the cross have all been stamped from thin sheets, with the use of only one mould (a mould obviously cut for the special purpose of making arms for crosses), and shows a conventionalized grape-vine design. On either face of the cross a portion of the stem is covered with sheet-brass bearing a running scroll whose stems carry five-petalled flowers; this brass is much less sharply stamped than that on the other parts. The central portion, as is often the case with medieval Spanish crosses, projects slightly beyond the crossing of the limbs, and is covered on the front with a stamped square of brass bearing an animal attacking a long-necked, long-

¹ The construction of these caskets renders easy the renewal of their foundations, however; cf. Gudiol, p. 41, on the Barcelona casket I have cited *supra*.

tailed monster, and surrounded by an octagonal band filled with scrolls ; on the back the corresponding square is stamped with a circle containing our Lord in Majesty and the symbols of the four



FIG. 3. Processional cross covered with sheets of stamped brass.

Evangelists, each animal with a short scroll. Above the place for the Christ (now missing) is a brass angel (now inverted) emerging from a cloud and swinging a censer, and below it a similar figure of the risen Adam, both of general types fairly common on Spanish metal crosses of this period. The knot of the cross is interesting, being formed as a cube with all its corners very much

cut away ; it retains traces of the polychrome decoration (red ground, with black and white lines) which formerly covered it and which may still be seen, almost intact, on the upper section of the wooden socket. Gudiol shows (fig. K) a double-armed brass-covered processional cross, in the museum at Vich, which he ascribes to the fourteenth century, having a knot of the same form as the present one covered with sheets of ornamented brass. Since knots having this peculiar form are not common, and since the Vich cross, apparently of Catalan origin, has a vine-scroll very similar to that of the present sheets, I think that we may reasonably assign a Catalan origin to the present example—although I have no other evidence as to the district whence it came. The question where the present cross was made derives an added interest from the Victoria and Albert Museum's possession of a large silver cross,¹ attributed to the early fifteenth century, which bears the mark of Burgos—far from Catalonia—in various parts, including some silver sheets stamped with a grape-vine design closely resembling that upon the principal pieces of the present example.

DISCUSSION

The PRESIDENT had been familiar for thirty years with metal-plated caskets. The present type had its origin in a Moorish type, many in ivory being of earlier date. The casket exhibited was manifestly French in style. In spite of its rude workmanship it displayed a certain amount of taste, especially in the handle. The designs were sometimes considerably older than the actual caskets, as the moulds might perhaps have lasted a long time.

¹ No. 514. 1873; it is illustrated in J. F. Riaño's *Industrial Arts in Spain*, 1890, p. 20.

Archaeological Finds in the Kennet Gravels near Newbury

By HAROLD PEAKE, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire

So many discoveries have been made in the gravels of this region during the last few years, following upon a number which have been noted previously, that it seems advisable to treat them as forming a single body of evidence, which goes far to trace the evolution of the valley in Pleistocene and subsequent times.

The valley of the Kennet near Newbury runs from west to east, just north of the centre of the syncline between the Berkshire and Hampshire Downs. This syncline has been filled up with Reading and London clays, sometimes capped with a thin layer of Bagshot sands; but these have been partially denuded. The Eocene beds are at their thickest south of the Kennet Valley, but on the north they appear at a greater elevation, though the tributary streams have cut through these and left the chalk exposed.

All these Eocene beds are capped with plateau gravels, which have not as yet received the attention they deserve. They cover the ridges between the tributary valleys for five miles north of the Kennet, also the ridge dividing the Kennet Valley from that of the Enborne, which here runs parallel to it, and they extend for a considerable distance south of that stream.

The northern gravels seem to tilt gently southwards, and at their northern extremity lie with their base about 440 ft. O.D.; there are, however, beds at a higher as well as at a slightly lower level. The main bed between the Kennet and the Enborne, on which lie Wash, Greenham, and Crookham Commons, falls to the east with the same dip as the Kennet, and south of Newbury lies about 400 ft. O.D. The Hampshire gravels seem to be at different levels, but some lie as high as 440 ft. O.D.

The age of these gravels is at present uncertain. Those described above belong, with trifling exceptions, to the third stage of the plateau gravels of the Newbury region described by Mr. Osborne White; this he terms the Silchester and Greenham stage.¹ He places this in the earlier part of the Pleistocene

¹ *The geology of the country around Hungerford and Newbury.* Mem. Geol. Surv. Sheet 267, p. 93.

period. At the present moment these gravels are, in the absence of human evidence, undatable.

But in these gravels, as in the plateau gravels elsewhere, have been found certain palaeolithic implements, all of St. Acheul type. One of these, found by a boy from Newbury Grammar School on the roadside in a heap of gravel which had come from Brimpton pit, has already been described before the Society; the level of the pit is 322 ft. O.D. Another implement of similar type is in the possession of Mr. A. D. Passmore; it was found in a gravel-pit on Wash Common, but I am uncertain as to the exact position of the pit. A third came more recently from the garden of Crowshott, in the parish of Highclere, Hants, just below the surface soil in the upper layer of the gravel, found by Mr. Godfrey Arkwright; the altitude of the spot is 440 ft. O.D. The first and third of these are in the Newbury Museum, while a cast of the other has just been received from Mr. Passmore.

Were these implements lost when the Kennet was flowing at the 400 ft. level, as has been suggested by Crawford,² or were they dropped upon the surface when the river had cut its channel to a lower level, as Macalister thinks?³ If we knew the levels at which the implements had been found we could perhaps decide; unfortunately in two cases this is unknown, but Mr. Arkwright is clear that his was found on the top of the gravel. This looks as though Macalister were right, and that the gravel is older than the period of St. Acheul. Now Penck and Obermaier have maintained that the high gravels were laid down, beyond the limits of the glaciers, during successive Ice Ages. If then we accept the usual view that the St. Acheul culture belongs to the latter part of the Riss-Würm interglacial period, then the Wash-Greenham-Crookham plateau gravel cannot be later than the Riss glaciation.

During the Würm glaciation, or immediately afterwards, the Kennet seems to have scoured out its present valley 160 ft. to 200 ft. below its former level. If any gravels were deposited during the Würm period, they were carried away by the floods that occurred as the ice began to melt. No terraces of this age have been found in the Kennet Valley, but there are lower terraces in the Enborne Valley which may belong to this time.

In due course the new bed of the Kennet was filled up with gravel to the depth of about 50 ft. This gravel is being dug at a pit close to Newbury station, and here have been found bones

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxxii, 87, 83.

² *Ibid.*, 88.

³ R. A. S. Macalister, *A text-book of European Archaeology*, i, 262.

which Dr. Andrews identifies as belonging to *Bison priscus*, *Bos* sp., *Cervus elaphus*, and *Sus scrofa*. According to Mr. E. P. Richards the same gravel, in the railway cutting a little to the west, yielded a tibia of *Bos primigenius*, a horn of *Rangifer tarandus*, and remains of *Elephas primigenius*.¹ At other spots somewhat to the south and east Mr. E. T. Newton identified the remains of *Bos primigenius*, *Bos taurus*, *Equus caballus*, *Ovis*, *Rangifer tarandus*, and *Sus scrofa*, though it has been suggested that the remains of *Ovis* were perhaps of recent introduction.² Mr. Osborne White distinguishes between the above beds, which he calls the lower terrace gravel, and others which he terms Low-level or Bottom gravels; there seem to be insufficient grounds for this distinction.³ The fine tusk of *Elephas primigenius*, obtained by Dr. Silas Palmer from the bed of the Kennet, seems also to have come from this gravel.⁴ It is in the Newbury Museum.

The fauna of this gravel, taken as a whole, seems to belong to the closing phase of the Pleistocene period. No implements have been found in it which can be considered as coeval. Mr. Richards mentions several worn tools,⁵ and a few much-abraded implements of Chelles type have recently been found in the pit by the station, and are now in the Newbury Museum. Considering the fauna, the plentiful occurrence of red-deer antlers and the single example of reindeer antler, we must, I think, equate this gravel with the period of La Madeleine, and perhaps with its later phases. If, as we have argued above, these gravels were laid down by the water derived from glaciers, this gravel must belong to the Bühl advance. This supposition seems to fit all the evidence available.

After an interval, in which 10 ft. to 20 ft. of gravel were swept away from the centre of the valley, a period seems to have followed when a deep channel, a quarter of a mile wide and 12 ft. to 20 ft. deep, was cut through what was left, and filling this we find a deposit of peat. This must have been laid down in shallow lakes, when the flow of the river was slow and much impeded by gravel banks, and I have suggested elsewhere⁶ that

¹ White, *op. cit.* 99; E. P. Richards, *The gravels and associated deposits at Newbury*. *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, liii (1897), 425.

² White, *op. cit.*, 99; Richards, *op. cit.*, 427; *Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club*, iv (1890), 210.

³ White, *op. cit.*, 98, 101.

⁴ White, *op. cit.*, 108; *Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.*, iii (1895), 193; foot-note by T. R. J. to Richards, *op. cit.*, 427.

⁵ E. P. Richards, *The geology of Newbury and district*, in Walter Money, *A popular History of Newbury* (1905), 218.

⁶ *The Newbury Region*.

the formation of these lakes was due in no small measure to the action of beavers, which existed here as late as Saxon times.¹ The section made by Mr. Richards at the time of the laying down of the Newbury Sewage scheme shows a layer of shell-malm overlying the peat along Bartholomew and Northbrook Streets.² Now this shell-malm seems to consist of débris of shells and other matter deposited by flood water upon the margins of the valley. Much of it is found by Marsh Benham and Speen Dairy Farm, and several feet of it were found overlying the gravel at St. George's Avenue. If we find a bed of shell-malm crossing the valley, there must have been something on which it could accumulate. This, I suggest, was a beaver-dam, and the fact that Professor W. Nielson Jones and Dr. M. C. Rayner found the *pelvis* of a young beaver in the peat just to the west of this line seems to support this view. A better-preserved dam of this type, also covered with shell-malm, and running nearly across the valley, may be seen at Marsh Benham.

The date of the peat is known approximately. Mr. C. E. P. Brooks has recently stated that it started about 1800 B.C. and lasted until A.D. 300.³ Mr. Richards records neolithic flint implements from the peat and peaty soil at the sewage outfall works,⁴ but these, as we shall see later, may not have come from the peat. Two bronze spear-heads were found early in the nineteenth century in the peat on Speen Moor,⁵ and are now in the possession of Col. St. John, of Slinfold, Sussex, while a cheek-piece of a bridle, made of deer antler, was taken from the peat, or just above it, in West Street, Newbury, and is now in the Newbury Museum. These discoveries tend to support Mr. Brooks's contention, though, perhaps, he brings his final date down somewhat too late.

Recently some interesting flints have been discovered at the Borough Sewage Outfall Works in the parish of Thatcham, which help to fill in the gap between the valley gravel and the peat. The workmen were levelling a low bank when they discovered a number of flint flakes and a few small chipped pointed-butts celts. One of the latter and some of the flakes were taken to the

¹ *Chron. Monast. Abingd.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 118.

² *Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club*, iv, pl. 2.

³ C. E. P. Brooks, *The evolution of climate in north west Europe*. *Q. J. R. Meteor. Soc.*, xlvii, 173.

⁴ *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, liii, 428-9.

⁵ *The History of Newbury and its environs*, Speenhamland (1839), 142; Evans, *Bronze*, 330, 333, 337; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, xvii, 322; *V. C. H. Berks*, i, 195, where they are erroneously described as three.

museum, the remainder thrown away. An investigation of the site showed that these flints came from a deposit of black soil, full of flints, which overlay the valley gravel, but the discovery in the same deposit of Romano-British potsherds caused some perplexity.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford and I undertook a systematic exploration of the site in September 1921, when the workmen found quantities of flint flakes and a few scrapers; they had in the meantime recovered most of the implements thrown away earlier. At one point, about 50 ft. from the other site, we dug a trench 30 ft. long, down to the valley gravel.¹ This cleared up all obscurities.

We found surface soil to the depth of about 12 in. to 21 in., overlying a bed of compact peaty soil about 4 in. to 8 in. in thickness. Below this the soil was less compact for 8 in. to 10 in., and at the base of this was a layer of flints, on the top of the clean valley gravel, which was lying beneath. At one end of the trench was a deposit of clean white shell-malm resting partly on the peaty soil, which had been partially denuded at this point.

Six inches above the top of this peaty soil were the remains of three hearths, around which we found bones of oxen and Romano-British potsherds. The compact peaty soil was sterile, and at the base of the looser black soil below were numerous flint flakes and a few scrapers. On examination the clean valley gravel yielded no worked flints. It would appear that at the site first examined either the compact peaty soil was absent or very thin, and that the ground had been disturbed and the layers mixed when planting an osier bed.

A careful examination of the whole site showed that after the valley gravel had been considerably denuded, and its level reduced by about 20 feet, a layer of black soil full of flints had been laid down, perhaps by the river, or more probably by a small stream which joins it close by. It was at the beginning of this period that the low gravel bank was exposed as a small island above the marsh, and was used as a settlement or workshop by the flint workers. Subsequently the Kennet lowered its bed by about 10 ft. to 20 ft., and this was again in the Bronze Age filled up with peat to its present level, which is 9 ft. below that of the settlement. Above the settlement a small pond formed before the valley level was lowered; in this also a bed of peaty soil accumulated.

¹ A full account of these excavations will appear in a forthcoming number of *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*.

We seem, then, to have the following stages :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Deposition of valley gravel. | La Madeleine period. |
| 2. Denudation of valley gravel. | Mas d'Azil period. |
| 3. Deposition of black soil with flints. | Campigny period. |
| 4. Further excavation of valley. | Robenhhausen period. |
| 5. Deposition of peat. | Bronze and Iron Ages. |
| 6. Formation of shell-malm. | Roman period and later. |

At another spot a variety of objects have come to light. A company, Containers Limited, have been erecting a factory at Colthrop, in the parish of Thatcham, 4 miles east of Newbury. For the purpose of making concrete they have been digging several large pits, about 8 ft. to 10 ft. deep, in the floor of the valley, and the gravel, as far as they have gone, is very calcareous, containing a large quantity of small chalk pebbles, some blocks of peat over a foot in diameter, and a few trunks of uprooted trees. From one of the pits was dredged a bronze spear-head, dating from the close of period ii of Déchelette, and coeval with the longest bronze dirks, or rapiers as they are sometimes called. This, which was probably derived from the peat, fell into two pieces shortly after it was dredged up. It is impossible to say at what depth it had been lying.

In the most southern of the pits, but only a few yards distant from the spot at which the spear-head had been found, the workmen came across a wooden wheel, with an iron tyre, lying horizontally in the gravel at the depth of 5 ft. The wheel was perfect when discovered, but the wood was soft and spongy, and fell to pieces soon afterwards. Mr. F. C. Bertram Marshall, the engineer in charge of the works, saw it when it was found, and has described it to me. The outside of the hub expanded, and had a considerably larger diameter than the centre, the projecting piece being almost bell-shaped, with the larger end outside; the wooden rim or felloe was made in one piece. This wheel, from the description provided, seems quite unlike any which have been found with Iron Age associations, but bears some resemblance to the wheel of a Roman chariot found at Newstead, the felloe of which was also made in one piece. The tyre and fragments of the wood are in the Newbury Museum.

Near the wheel, and at the same depth, was found a human skull. This has been examined by Professor Parsons, F.S.A., who tells me that it resembles the skulls from the Long Barrows, but that it is slightly broader in the posterior region, but this extra breadth may be due to posthumous distortion, as the base of the skull has been broken away.

Excavations in Malta

By Professor T. ZAMMIT, C.M.G., M.D., Hon. D.Litt. (Oxon),
Curator, Valletta Museum, Local Secretary for Malta

DURING the month of September 1920 excavations were carried out by the Museum Curator at Rabat, in the vicinity of the Roman Villa Museum.

The remains of the so-called Roman Villa are those of a fine



FIG. 1. Platform of large stone blocks, overlooking Gharixem valley.

Roman house which might have been the palace of the praetor, or pro-praetor, during the Roman occupation of these islands; they were met with in 1881, whilst trees were being planted outside the Notabile fortifications. A small portion of these ruins was roofed over and is now used as a museum. In 1889 a road was constructed leading to the railway station, which crossed the ground on which the Roman house was built, thus destroying a good portion of the important remains. No notes whatever were kept of the structures met with during the cutting of the road, and precious information was consequently lost.

A flight of steps, hewn in the rock, on the western side of the road, which evidently led to a gallery extending in an eastern direction towards the terraced ground facing the Ghariexem valley, attracted the notice of the Museum Curator. The eastern bank of the road was cleared down to floor level, and the overhanging ridge was explored up to a rampart of the time of the Order of St. John. This rampart seems to have been built in a hurry over

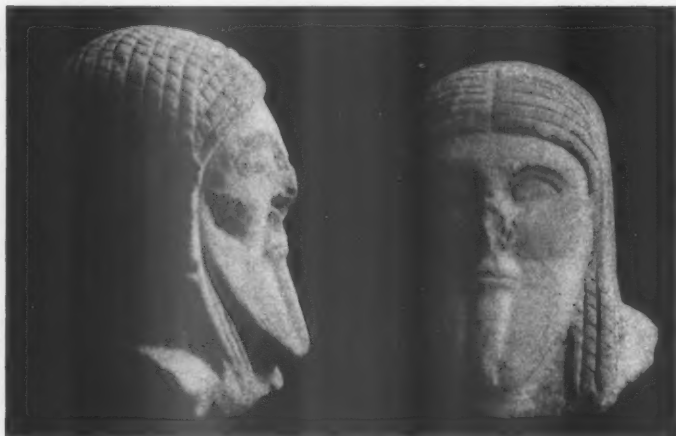


FIG. 2. Head of globigerina limestone; 9 x 6 in.

the ruins of the Roman building, and partly with the material obtained from the same.

It was too late in the year for extensive excavations, but important observations were made.

It is now evident that the Roman house extended eastwards, under the glacis of the Notabile fortifications. A large platform overlooking the Ghariexem valley was constructed of large blocks of stone which appear to have been taken from a pre-existing building, possibly from some pagan temple (fig. 1). A rain-water cistern, to the north of this platform, made impervious by a very thick layer of grey plaster, is covered by stone slabs 20 cm. (8 in.) thick. The cistern, which has the shape of the letter L, was half full of soil and stones, from among which potsherds of various degrees of fineness, varying from the coarse household pots to the finest Samian ware, were obtained. A head of globigerina limestone, apparently broken from a bust, was found in the cistern (fig. 2). It measures 22 cm. (9 in.) high and 15 cm. (6 in.) wide at the base,

and represents a male face, the head being covered with plaited locks of hair that come down to the shoulders. The lips are thick, the upper lip is clean-shaven, and a smooth pointed beard adorns the chin and the sides of the face. It is difficult to establish the origin of this head, as neither its features nor its workmanship appear to be Roman.

The rock on which the platform is constructed ends abruptly



FIG. 3. Stone pillars at the back of room and deep channel in front.

at the north-west in a deep fissure, which, on the surface, formed a shallow cave. This was probably turned into a room by rafters fixed in the rock at one end, and supported at the other on pillars, of which four, though fragmentary, are still *in situ* (fig. 3). A spring of water ran at the bottom of this fissured rock now covered with clay, and was probably the main feeder of the Ghain Hamman fountain, further down the valley. The water was fully utilized by the Romans, who led it in several well-constructed channels. A vaulted gallery, 1.50 m. (5 ft.) high and 90 cm. (3 ft.) wide, runs out of the fissure in a northern direction, and a stone channel is cut in the rock parallel to it at a distance of about 3 m. (10 ft.). The water of this conduit was distributed into two smaller channels, partly built and partly cut in the rock, in a westerly direction. One of them ends in the gallery above

mentioned, whilst the other crosses the road and discharges in a deep gallery cut in the western bank.

The bulk of the water was led to Ghain Hamman, in the vicinity of which the baths of the Roman house were most probably constructed. The remains of a domed structure, of which the stones are deeply reddened by fire, can still be seen behind the Ghain Hamman building. This is undoubtedly a calidarium in which the spring water, coming from the fissure to the south, was heated for the Roman baths. That water was also heated at a point closer to the source is evident from the fact that the floor of the room in which the four pillars stand is covered with a thick layer of wood ashes, while, here and there, the walls are reddened by fire. Patches of coarse white mosaic floors were met with to the north of the pillared room on the terraced slope towards the bottom of the valley, but these terraces, having been turned into arable fields several centuries ago, retain few traces of their former state.

*Lord Emly's Shrine; two ridge-poles of Shrines,
and two bronze castings*

By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Ireland

SIR MARTIN CONWAY's paper on portable reliquaries,¹ tracing the origin of the familiar gabled type, includes a list of the Irish specimens; to this list it is possible to add another, which has twice² been mentioned, but I believe neither described nor illustrated. Its existence is not generally known, for it was not alluded to by either Coffey or Romilly Allen in their works on Celtic Art. This reliquary was formerly deposited with the Royal Irish Academy by its owner, Mr. William Monsell, of Tervoe, co. Limerick, afterwards Lord Emly. It is described in one of the old Museum Registers as 'A Shrine for holding relics $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ high, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad. In shape of a house with roof sloping from both sides and ends. One side is deficient, but supplied with cork. Formed of wood with brass-ornamented ridge-pole, and brass bending at angles. One side and the adjoining slope of the roof is ornamented ingeniously with inlaying and enamel, the side having two, and the roof one circular ornament divided into compartments, which are subdivided by divisions radiating from their centres.' The shrine was returned to Mr. Monsell in 1872.³ A plaster cast of it is, however, in the collection, from which the illustration is made. The colours in which the cast is painted show that the metal plates are bronze, not brass. The reliquary opens by means of hinges placed at the back, the upper part being a true lid. The ridge-pole terminates in animals' heads.' The bronze plates covering the front of the shrine are ornamented with a species of fret pattern; they are inset with three roundels arranged like those on the Lough Erne and Copenhagen shrines. The empty centres of the roundels may have contained half-beads of amber (pl. IX, fig. 1).

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxi, pp. 218-40.

² Murphy, *Journal Roy. Soc. Ant. of Irel.*, xxii, p. 151, and Petrie, *Christian Inscriptions*, ii, p. 163.

³ Presumably the shrine is still at Tervoe. A letter to the present Lord Emly asking for information on the subject failed to elicit a reply. The Hon. Mrs. de la Poer, daughter of the Lord Emly by whom the reliquary was lent to the Academy, inquired into the matter, but was unable to discover anything about the shrine.

The opportunity is taken of illustrating two ridge-poles of similar shrines, preserved for many years in the Academy's collection (pl. IX, fig. 2). One was obtained from co. Roscommon; no details as to the provenance of the other have been recorded. That obtained from Roscommon measures 7 in. in length; its ornamentation is simple, in the centre is a small panel of interlaced work, with two spirals above. At each end are spirals combined with the pointed-oval form so common in the decoration of Irish MSS. The back of the pole appears to have been ornamented in the same way as the front; but the central panel is missing and the ends are much worn. It is evident from the position of the fastenings that the ends of the pole projected beyond the roof of the shrine, resembling in this respect the Moneymusk, Lough Erne, and Copenhagen shrines. It appears, however, to have been rather larger than those, approaching in size the shrine of St. Maodhóg.

In the second example it will be observed that the end attachments of the pole project at an angle to fasten on to the sloping ends of the shrine. The pole measures 4.6 in. in length: its ornamentation is shown in the figure—a central human head with a panel on either side, enclosing an interlaced animal; at each end of the pole is an animal's head with gaping jaws and long protruding tongue.

To this note on portable reliquaries may be added a description of two bronze castings (pl. X). Recently the Society published a bronze casting, suggested to have been a shrine mounting, possibly a book cover.¹ Two other specimens have been preserved in the Royal Irish Academy's collection for some seventy years, no details as to their provenance being recorded. Their general shape resembles the box portion of the Killua casting; like it, they may have had an attached flat portion, but their damaged condition makes it impossible to be sure on this point. Clearly, however, they belong to the same class, and were used for the same purpose as that from Killua. Such rectangular ornaments for shrine decoration may be regarded as varieties of the circular bosses used to decorate St. Manchán's Shrine; the Steeple Bumpstead boss² being another example.

The castings measure in each case 3.4 in. by 2.5 in.; their height being 1.2 in. One weighs 4 ozs. 19.5 dwt.; the other, which is considerably more broken, weighs 3 oz. 1 dwt. 8 gr.

The illustrations make a detailed description of them unnecessary; their worn condition, most of the outer surface of

¹ Armstrong, *Antiquaries Journal*, i, p. 122.

² Smith, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxviii, pp. 87-94.

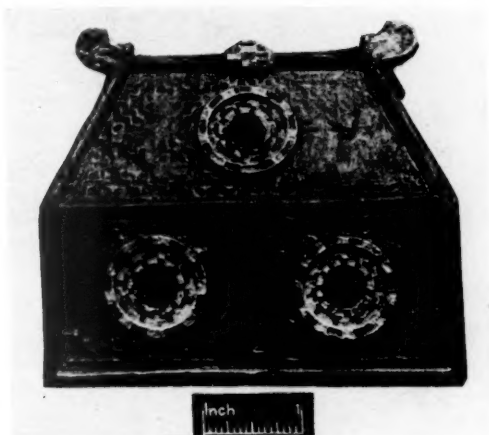


FIG. 1. Plaster cast of Lord Emly's shrine.

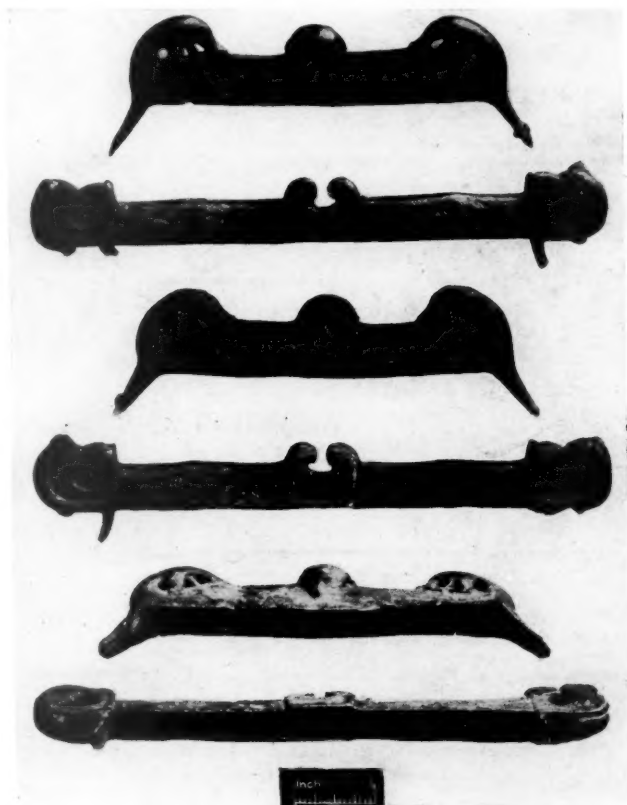


FIG. 2. Two ridge-poles: front, back, and under sides (the lower in each pair from Roscommon).

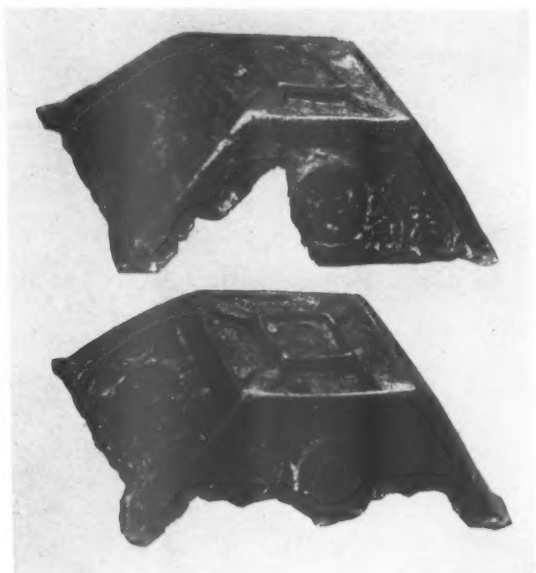


FIG. 1. Bronze casting ($\frac{3}{4}$).

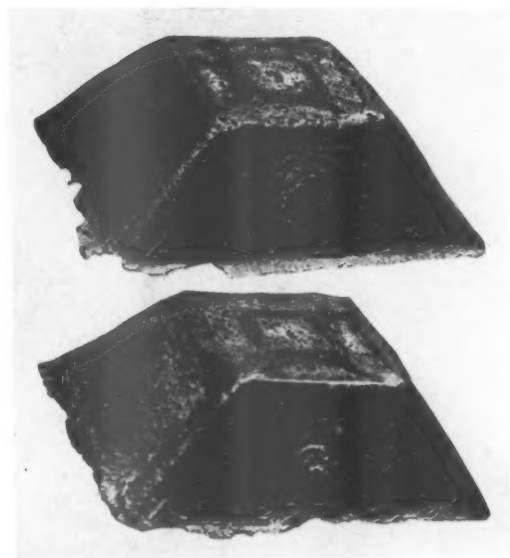


FIG. 2. Bronze casting ($\frac{3}{4}$).

the bronze having scaled off, renders it difficult to see their ornamentation clearly. The sides and ends slope to a rectangular top, with a small panel in the centre; raised leaf-shaped figures join each corner of this with the outer edge. The four small panels thus formed are decorated with spirals and interlaced work; the sides and ends of both castings show the same scheme of design—a slightly raised boss ornamented with a triskele, the spaces between this and the rims of the panels being ornamented with bird-headed whorls. The corner divisions between the side- and end-panels are ridged. The projecting rim can be clearly seen on the better preserved casting; on the other it has almost disappeared.

In their original state these castings must have been objects of beauty; the fineness of their design indicates that, like the Killua specimen, they belong to the best period of Irish art, the eighth century.

Notes

Presentation to Professor W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A.—Professor Lethaby's sixty-fifth birthday, on 18th January, was made the occasion for a presentation to him, in the hall of the Art Workers' Guild, of an address signed by a number of his colleagues, pupils, and friends. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres presided, and Mr. J. W. Mackail read the address.

Diocesan Advisory Committees.—Committees are now being formed in accordance with the recommendations of the report issued in 1914 by the archbishops' committee (consisting of Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, and Sir Charles E. H. Chadwyck-Healey) appointed to consider the questions of the issuing of faculties and of securing due protection of churches on archaeological and artistic grounds. The war prevented the establishment of these committees for some time, but during the last year or two the bishops have been giving their attention to the matter, and out of the thirty-five English dioceses twenty-six have now or will very shortly have their honorary advisory committees to deal with the protection of churches and their artistic treasures. The committee is set up by the bishop in consultation with the chancellor, and the practice in most dioceses is for the registrar to prefer all petitions for faculties to the committee for their opinion on archaeological and artistic points before they are placed before the chancellor. Further than this, the committees are encouraging the clergy, parochial church councils, and others concerned, to seek their advice before applying for faculties, a practice which is proving satisfactory for all parties. In order to ensure the careful preservation of all objects of interest in our parish churches, the archdeacons, who are usually members of the committees, are being urged to improve the terriers and inventories of the churches so as to include such things as carved woodwork, chests, brasses, wall-paintings, tiles, stained glass, etc. The work of the committees is only in its initial stage, but so far it is meeting with appreciation.

A central advisory committee has also been formed recently on the lines suggested in the report of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee of 1921. The objects of this new committee will be to co-ordinate the work of the diocesan committees, to obtain and give technical advice, and for reference in cases of disagreement locally. It is composed of two delegates from each diocesan committee, from whom an executive committee of twenty members has been selected. The Dean of Westminster has been elected chairman, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith honorary treasurer, and Mr. Francis C. Eeles honorary secretary.

Excavations near Cissbury.—About one mile north-east of the Camp is a hill called Park Brow where traces of ancient occupation have been

noticed, including an embanked road with a diminutive amphitheatre adjoining it, and several depressions rightly interpreted as pit dwellings. Excavations have been made by Mr. Pullen-Burry, of Sompting, and Mr. Garnet Wolseley, of Steyning, and two Roman dwellings have been revealed in the vicinity, a preliminary account being contributed to the *Sussex Daily News*, 20th January 1922, by Mr. H. S. Toms, of Brighton Museum, who assisted and furnished a plan and section of one of the pits. This was roughly circular, 6 ft. across the mouth and 8 ft. across the level chalk bottom, which was 6 ft. from the surface. There were various layers of filling interspersed with burnt flints and bones in blackened earth. A clay disc pierced in the middle was found with pieces of others, apparently like those of stone in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 458; and a disc of chalk, unpierced, and 5 in. across, also came to light, with a spindle-whorl of the rare conical form. Could these discs have served as covers for pottery vessels? The ware was not of Bronze Age type, and the conclusion reached was that the pit was of the Hallstatt Period, before 400 B.C., when the La Tène stage began. Any further light on a period till lately only suspected in England will be most welcome.

London Geology.—A new publication of the Geological Survey on *The Geology of South London*, by Henry Dewey and C. E. N. Bromehead, will be of interest to prehistorians and many Londoners, as twenty-six pages of text out of seventy-nine deal with superficial deposits, that is, the gravels and brick-earths laid down during the human period. There is besides a list, in chronological order, of the principal works on local geology since 1680; and the coloured map (sheet 270), published separately at 2s., contains a good deal of new matter. Different tints show the heights of various Pleistocene deposits, and the river-terraces can be distinguished at a glance—an innovation which will be even more appreciated when the companion volume on North London, now in active preparation, presents the latest official views on some of the most baffling problems in prehistoric research.

The Rhodesian skull.—The problem of man's descent is rather complicated than otherwise by the discovery of a primitive skull at Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia; and anthropologists are finding some difficulty in fitting it into any recognized theory of human evolution. Preliminary accounts with interesting illustrations were supplied to the *Illustrated London News* of 19th November 1921 by Dr. A. Smith Woodward, who is officially in charge of the skull, and by Sir Arthur Keith, who contrasts the newly-discovered fossil both with Neanderthal man and the modern English type. Perhaps the greatest surprise was the evidence of dental caries, a disease hitherto regarded as exclusively recent. Another point that has to be cleared up is the association of this early type of skull with shin and thigh bones like those of ordinary modern man, and bones of animals belonging to recent species. Was this association accidental or was the entire deposit contemporary? All were found near the far end of a passage-cave 140 ft. below the original top of the hill now being quarried, 90 ft. below the general ground-level, and 60 ft. below what

is now the water-level. Photographs of the site, supplied by Mr. W. E. Harris, make these details clear enough, but fuller accounts of the skull must be awaited from the Zoological Society and other sources before the exact bearing on prehistoric theory of this sensational addition to the Natural History Museum can be appreciated. A word of acknowledgment is due to the proprietors of the mine (the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co.) for their prompt and public-spirited action in this matter. Other notices of the skull may be found in *Nature*, 17th November 1921, p. 371; and in the *Times*, 23rd January 1922, p. 6, and 25th January, p. 6.

Date of Stonehenge.—The astronomical theory propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer is warmly supported by Mr. E. Herbert Stone in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century and After*. In spite of recent criticism, he re-states the opinion that the angle between the axis of the monument and the present midsummer sunrise can be used to calculate the approximate date of its erection; but points out that the date deduced from Stockwell's tables of obliquity must now be revised. In the last half-century the rate of decrease in obliquity has been determined with greater precision; and according to more recent computations the date for the ascertained Stonehenge axis sunrise is found to be about 1840 B.C. instead of Sir Norman Lockyer's 1680 B.C. The problem is one in which the Society is chiefly interested, and the publication of the article may lead to a final scientific decision, apart altogether from the archaeological evidence that is probably awaiting discovery.

Roman Walls in Gracechurch Street.—In the earlier part of January, an excavation having been made for the purpose of laying telephone wires along Gracechurch Street, two Roman walls were discovered. The more important one ran east and west. It was 4 ft. 6 in. thick, perhaps rather more at the lowest point excavated, which was about 13 ft. below the present street level. The base was not reached (by probing) at a depth of 16 ft. At a depth of from 10 ft. to 11 ft. below street level were five rows of tiles between courses of squared ragstone, and some feet higher up were two rows. The upper part of the south side of this wall was plastered and painted, the plaster badly damaged, but it seemed to have had by way of decoration square or oblong panels in black outline on a yellow ground with touches of red.

The other wall stood at right angles. It was clearly later, for the plaster on the first continued behind the junction. It was 2 ft. 9 in. thick and built entirely of ragstone except for a double facing course of tiles at about 12 ft. 6 in. down. At this level on its west side were traces of a white cement floor several inches thick. The footings of this wall did not seem to go deeper than 14 ft. 6 in. Both sides of this wall had been plastered and painted, but only the west side could be examined. This was decorated like the south side of the first wall, but only the lower part of the panels could be seen. The ground level on the west side of the second wall had been raised later to a height of 4 ft. above the original floor, and a rough brick tessellated pavement laid.

As regards dating, what is quite clear is that there are three periods: (1) the first wall, which is not very early, (2) the second wall, and (3) the tessellated pavement.

It is perhaps needless to point out that the first wall must have run across the site of Gracechurch Street, and indications of Roman walls have been found running across the street further to the south.

During the present excavation what may be remains of the Standard at Cornhill have also come to light. It was situated in the open space where Gracechurch Street meets Cornhill, Bishopsgate, and Leadenhall Street.

Anglo-Saxon art.—In the later Anglo-Saxon period the rarity of artistic work in metals is as difficult to explain as the absence of contemporary pottery, or at least its non-recognition. A silver hoard of the reign of King Alfred was found at Trewhiddle, Cornwall, in 1774, and the attention of the Society drawn to its decoration in 1904. Analogous finds are now published by Dr. A. W. Brøgger in the Yearbook of Bergen Museum 1920-1, and their Anglo-Saxon origin duly recognized. The article (*Rolsøyætten*) deals with various discoveries in the district adjoining the east coast of Christiania fjord, where boat-burials are common; and several swords with nielloed hilts had evidently been brought away from England by the seafarers there buried. Figured silk and cloth fragments are also illustrated, revealing the comparative luxury of the Viking period. The magnificent boat burial at Oseberg, now being published, was on the opposite side of the fjord.

Discoveries at Hartlepool.—Mr. W. T. Jones, F.S.A., local secretary for Durham, forwards the following report from Rev. Bertram Jones, Rector of Hartlepool:—On 18th October 1921, workmen of the Hartlepool Gas and Water Company came across human remains of great antiquity at a distance of 35 ft. in a direct line south from the south-east corner of 32 St. Hilda Street and on the promenade which runs in front of South Crescent.

At the time of the discovery only a portion of the remains, which were at a depth of 3 ft. below the surface, was taken out, and though an examination was made of the place where the head should have been, no trace of it was found beyond the discovery of some half-dozen teeth, the biting surfaces of which were all worn very flat, as were those found to the west of this site in 1833, 1838, and 1843.

The excavation, which was about 6 ft. long by 3 ft. wide and of a maximum depth of 4 ft., was closed the same day pending further inquiry. On examination of the ground and of plans belonging to the borough engineer, it was found that the main sewer of the town ran immediately behind the position where the remains were found, and as the body lay from north to south and no skull had been discovered, it was feared that this had been displaced by the workmen when the sewer was first made. It was therefore, after very careful consideration, deemed to be advisable to reopen and re-examine the excavation. This was accordingly done on Thursday, 24th November 1921, when the rest of the remains which had been found on 12th

October and left *in situ* were first of all collected and placed with those that had already been removed. No further remains of the shoulders, upper arms or head were discovered; and on examining the ground, the supposition that the work connected with the sewer had displaced part of the remains was amply confirmed.

The ground was next opened up 2 ft. farther west than the original discovery (1) of 12th October 1921, and at a depth of 3 ft. a second discovery of human remains was made (2). In this the bones of the legs, ribs, and feet were fairly complete, but here again there was no trace of the head or shoulders, and only a small part of the left upper arm was found, this being the only portion of upper arm so far discovered. Immediately below these remains appeared a further stratum of bones (3), and this third find was very similar in many respects to the remains beneath which they rested, being also disposed in a similar manner. In neither instance were the bones those of a large person. All three bodies had been placed lengthways from north to south and were lying upon their backs, but with a slight inclination to the left side. As in the two former interments (1 and 2), the skull and shoulders of the third skeleton were missing, and there were no traces of either of the upper arms. The ground was minutely searched, but no cut stones, carved or otherwise, were discovered; but a small portion of what appears to have been a bone pin was discovered among the remains of the second body (2), and is being preserved in the Hartlepool Museum.

In the disturbed ground to the west of these three discoveries, a bone protruding from the wall of the excavation was found to be part of a lower arm, while close to this was discovered a small portion of the back part of a lower jaw bone. From their position these had evidently been displaced by the sewer workings, and probably belonged to 2 or 3. The ground was next thoroughly examined to a distance of 4 ft. to the west of these three discoveries (1, 2, and 3) and to a depth of 4 ft., but, with the exception of two small pieces of bone at the depth of 1 ft.—which had obviously been displaced, as they were found in the disturbed ground—nothing further was discovered on this side of the excavation.

An opening was next made 1 ft. to the east of the original discovery (1) of 12th October, and on a line with the knees of the three sets of bones so far found. At a depth of 3 ft. a complete right upper arm bone was discovered. Further exploration revealed the shoulders and ribs lying in proper order, and shortly afterwards the skull came to light. This, which was lying on its left side facing due east, was evidently in its original position and, being removed with every care, was found to be small and round, with teeth in beautiful preservation, the biting surfaces again being ground flat. The soil surrounding the skull was minutely examined, above, behind, and on each side, but no sign or trace of any cut stone was found.

The place upon which the head had rested was next examined, and a flat stone was discovered wedged in between other smaller stones. This contained no incisions. A number of responsible witnesses who saw the stone in position are all firmly convinced that this resting-place of stone had been made for the head, and that the stone did not

come there by chance, there being no similar stones found during the whole excavation.

Immediately to the east of this fourth discovery (4) was found the thigh bone of a fifth skeleton (5). At this point, however, the work ceased. The remains of the discoveries 1, 2, and 3 were re-interred in St. Hilda's Churchyard, nos. 4 and 5 being left where they were found. The excavation was then filled in and the place marked.

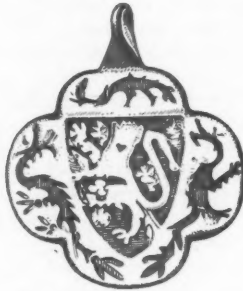
The knowledge gained from these discoveries proves that the Hartlepool Saxon Cemetery, which was first discovered in 1833, is of considerable extent, and certainly stretches from Baptist Street to St. Hilda Street, and possibly even farther. It is of interest to note that the head discovered was laid upon a bed of stone and was turned directly east, while all the bodies were slightly inclined to the left side.

Discoveries at Sutton Courtenay.—Since the middle of last year excavations in which, during Term, members of the Oxford University Archaeological Society have taken an active part, have been carried out in some gravel pits in the parish of Sutton Courtenay, Berks. Several circular pits have been explored and have yielded scanty remains of the Bronze Age, but the prime interest has been the discovery of remains of several more or less rectangular hut-bottoms, penetrating 18 in. to 2 ft. into the gravel. These prove to belong to the Saxon period, and, from such indications as are at present available, to the earlier part of that epoch. This seems to be the first occasion on which Anglo-Saxon houses or cottages have been scientifically explored. Numerous objects have come to light in these houses, including pottery, much of which, both from the point of view of form and quality, throws new light on the ceramic products of the Anglo-Saxons. It is hoped to publish these discoveries in detail later in the year.

Armorial pendant found at Darlington.—The copper quatrefoil-shaped armorial pendant, with a loop for suspension, here illustrated, was recently found at Darlington, and is now in the possession of Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A. It is much worn and the enamel greatly damaged, but enough remains to show that a wyvern in red enamel is represented in each of the four lobes, reminding one of the similar lacertine beasts that creep round the shields on many of the armorial seals of fourteenth-century date.

The shield is azure charged with a rampant leopard (lion rampant guardant); the field is powdered with small charges, now almost obliterated, which seem to be either fleurs de lis or quatrefoils, probably the former; no trace of colour remains either on them or on the leopard. There can, however, be little doubt that the arms should be blazoned: *azure fleuretty a leopard rampant silver*, for Holand ('Durham Seals', *Arch. Ael.* 3rd Ser. viii, nos. 1364-7); the only family who, in the fourteenth century, so far as is known, bore this beast on an azure shield strewn with these small charges. They were connected with the county of Durham, for in A.D. 1340 Thomas earl of Lancaster granted his manor of Horden in that county to Sir Robert Holand, who later leased it to his brother, Sir Thomas

Holand, for the term of his life (Treasury of D. & C. of Durham—Miscellaneous Charters Nos. 5768, 5774, 6263, 6265, and 6266; A.D. 1340–66; also Surtees's *History of Durham*, i, 26). The earliest record of their arms is in the roll of the Dunstable tournament (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* iv, 67), A.D. 1308, where they are blazoned for Sir Robert Holand, who was in the retinue of the earl of Lancaster. The shield is also blazoned for him in the Parliamentary roll of Edward II: 'de azure fleurette de argent a un lupard rampaund de argent' (*Genealogist*, N. S., xi, 113). It was also borne by his brother, Sir



Armorial pendant from Darlington ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Thomas, at the siege of Calais (Foster, *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, p. 133; *Durham Seals*, *op. cit.*, no. 1366).

Various members of the family differenced it by altering the small charges; thus at the battle of Boroughbridge (A.D. 1322), 'Sire Richard de Houland' bore 'D'azur ove j leopard d'Argent poudree des escalopes' (*Genealogist*, N. S., i, 117), whilst another powdered the field with cinquefoils (Papworth, *British Armorial*, p. 71). Sir Thomas Holand, the second son of the above-named Robert, after his marriage with Joan of Kent, granddaughter of Edward I, sister and heiress of John earl of Kent, assumed the title earl of Kent (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthorpe, p. 271) and deserted his paternal shield for the royal leopards of England in a silver border (*Durham Seals*, *op. cit.*, no. 1489). His younger son John, who became earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter, also adopted the royal shield but enclosed it in a border of France (Willement, *Roll of Richard II*, No. 36).

Helmet in Braybrooke Church, Northants.—Major C. A. Markham, F.S.A., local secretary for Northants, forwards the following note:—

The helmet is fixed on an iron bracket on the eastern wall of the south chapel, almost immediately over the monument to Sir Nicholas Griffin, knight, who died in 1509 at the age of thirty-four. It is a fine specimen of the armourer's craft and is of the type of close helmet worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It consists of the head-piece proper, hammered out of a single piece of iron, with a high cable-ridged comb over the back, out of which rises the long spike, to

support the crest, now secured by a horseshoe nail. The vizor in two parts is fixed on each side of the head-piece by pivots, which also pass through the chin-piece or beaver, the pivots being formed with flat buttons outside, each ornamented by a cross. The upper vizor has the *ocularia*, or two long, narrow slits for vision, above a cable-moulded ridge, and it can be raised and turned back over the head-piece by a projecting iron rod on the right side, which fits into a slit in the lower vizor. When the upper part has been raised and turned back



Helmet : Braybrooke church.

the lower part of the vizor can be raised in the same manner by a small knob, also on the right side. This lower part is strengthened by a rib, in the form of a cable moulding, round the upper edge. This lower part rests on a projection with an eye affixed to the beaver on the right side, and it seems probable that a cord or strap passed through this eye and over the rod previously mentioned on the upper vizor, thus securing the whole. The beaver is hinged on the aforesaid pivots and comes immediately below the vizor, and can be raised to enable the helmet to be placed on the head. It is secured in its ordinary position by a hook which engages an eye on the head-piece. To the

beaver are attached in front by rivets two curved flat plates or gorgets, for the protection of the neck; and it is probable that similar plates were attached to the head-piece at the back. There is no trace of the lining originally inside the ironwork.

This helmet is in excellent condition and in working order. It is very similar to that described in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xv, 365, which Mr. Hartshorne considered to date between 1570 and 1590. If, therefore, it was placed in the church immediately after the death of Sir Nicholas Griffin, it is a very early example of this type of helmet.

The present rector of Braybrooke, the Rev. J. R. Hakewill, who was presented to the living in 1887, remembers that when he first went to the parish a steel corslet and pair of gauntlets hung by this helmet, but these articles have since been lost sight of.

Parge-work in Essex.—Rev. G. M. Benton, local secretary for Essex, reports that recent alterations have brought to light some interesting features in an early seventeenth-century timber-framed and plaster building, at Broxsted, Essex, known as Wood Farm. Some of the old timbers in the interior have been exposed, and three original wide fireplaces, one with moulded jambs and a four-centred head of plastered brick, have been opened out. In a room (height 7 ft.) on the ground floor, it was found that the whole of the upper area of the wall to the depth of about 40 in. was covered with fine parge-work, dated 1611, and in an almost perfect state of preservation. The greater part of the surface thus decorated is divided up by plain ribs of plaster into three rows of small panels, an arrangement common to early work of this character. The panels are fitted with repeated patterns of sprays of leafage with acorns, etc., flat recessed scroll-work, and large two-handled vases of flowers. It may be considered the most elaborate specimen of the internal parge decoration of the old-time rustic plasterer to be found in north-west Essex. An illustrated note will appear in the forthcoming part of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society.

Discoveries in the Old Church, Walmer.—Mr. R. Cooke, local secretary for Kent, reports that in the *Deal Mercury* for 26th November 1921 the Rev. C. E. Woodruff gives an account of the discovery of three blocked recesses in the chancel of the old church at Walmer, one in the north and two in the east wall. The recess in the north wall was first opened. Its sill was 4 ft. 5 in. above the chancel floor, and on the blocking material being removed, a shallow cavity was found, 17 in. in depth, 27½ in. in width, and 18½ in. in height. On its roof were traces of soot, and it is probable that it may have held a light. The height of the sill would make the opening inconvenient for use as a credence or ambry. In the east wall, on either side of the altar, similar but larger recesses were brought to light. In the filling of that on the north was a stone cross, 32 in. long and 13½ in. across the arms. The shaft, which was 5¼ in. in thickness, was pointed at the foot and its lower portion was left rough. At the intersection of the arms was a somewhat rudely incised circle, 6 in. in diameter,

within which, by marking off with a compass segments of its circumference, another cross had been cut. The circle and cross were repeated on each side of the shaft. The shaft below the arms was broken. The stone appeared to be Kentish rag. The cross was probably sepulchral and may have once been in the churchyard, and on being broken was used to block the recess when it was closed, possibly about the middle of the sixteenth century. The cross would appear not to be later than the fifteenth century.

Alabaster Table in Hacheston Church, Suffolk.—Rev. G. M. Benton, local secretary for Essex, reports that in the wall of the south aisle is an alabaster table in a very good state of preservation. The subject is the Incredulity of St. Thomas. The saint holds the *Textus* or book of the Gospels in his right hand, in allusion to the story of his having preached the Gospel in India; his left hand is thrust into the sacred side, the arm being supported by our Lord. Traces of the original colouring remain.

Sacred Spring at Alesia.—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 15th November last contains an article by M. René Cagnat, of the Académie des Inscriptions, on Alesia. In *Pro Alesia*, published by the Société des Sciences de Semur, are full details of the excavations carried on from 1906 to 1914. These M. Cagnat deals with in a literary and more popular style, nor need they be referred to here. One point brought out by the learned author is, however, of interest, as illustrating the survival of early beliefs down to these days. At Alesia were certain springs held to have curative powers, and therefore connected with a god. The antiquity of this belief is more than amply proved by the nature of the votive objects found. Later one of these springs, retaining in the popular mind its efficacy, became connected with a saint of the third century martyred under Maximian. The legend now runs that where the martyr's head fell the spring welled up. Protected to-day by an iron gate, the spring of Sainte-Reine is on every 10th of September still visited by pilgrims who seek miraculous relief for their maladies. The survival could easily be paralleled.

Archæology in Palestine.—We are indebted to the Department of Overseas Trade for the following information: The preliminary topographical survey of the antiquities and monuments of Caesarea, formerly the Roman capital of Palestine, has been completed. The schedule of movable antiquities includes a number of architectural remains (bases, capitals, columns, carvings, etc.), coins, pottery, ornaments, and glass. The quality and character of the available antiquities are thus far disappointing. The fixed monuments include walls, gates, quays, temple, theatre and stadium, and burial grounds. Exploration shows that the area of the city during the Roman occupation was very extensive, and probably embraced within its suburbs places like Shuny (Shuneh) where there are masonry works and the remains of an extensive theatre, as well as smaller antiquities.

A room has been set apart in the late Turkish serai at Caesarea, on the harbour mole, for the purpose of a local museum, and this will be

opened to the public as soon as the necessary preparations have been completed. The resident police guard of antiquities at Caesarea, in addition to his present duties, will be placed provisionally in charge of the museum. The Greek Patriarchate has offered a number of their antiquities at Caesarea to the local museum.

Dr. Fisher's excavations at Beisan have revealed the remains of an important Byzantine Church built on a circular plan and paved with fine mosaics. An Egyptian stela of black granite has also been discovered, containing part of a relief and twenty lines of much-weathered hieroglyphs that have not yet been deciphered.

On the Jericho road, about two miles before it enters the Jordan Valley, an interesting staircase of over sixty steps, cut at a steep angle into the hillside, was discovered during the war and partly excavated by Mr. Woods, Chaplain to the Australian Forces. This has been inspected by an officer of the Department of Antiquities, and it is hoped that funds will be forthcoming to permit of further excavations. The purpose of this isolated gallery is quite unknown.

The ancient ruins at Fassutah (North Galilee) have been inspected. Numerous architectural remains show this to have been a place of some importance.

A new and very fine mosaic pavement has been discovered at Beit Jibrin; it measures 9 metres by 4 metres and consists of central medallions containing pictures of Spring, Summer, and the Earth, which are surrounded by decorative geometric patterns, wild and tame animals, hunting scenes, etc. The villa, of which this was perhaps the dining-room floor, dated probably from the third century of our era. Steps have been taken for the photographing and protection of this monument.

The Indian Antiquary.—To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the *Indian Antiquary*, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., who for thirty-seven years has been the editor-proprietor, has written a short account of the history of the magazine, which has had among its contributors many great Indian and Oriental scholars in India itself as well as all over Europe and America. The object of the *Indian Antiquary* has been to provide a means of communication between the East and the West on subjects connected with Indian research, and a medium to which students and scholars, Indian and non-Indian, could combine to send notes and queries of a nature not usually finding a place in the pages of Asiatic societies.

Reviews

Charterhouse in London: By GERALD S. DAVIES, M.A., Master of Charterhouse. 9x6. Pp. xix+447. London: John Murray, 1921. 25s.

The Hospital of Thomas Sutton has had many historians, but few can have brought to their task such qualifications as the present Master of Charterhouse. Beginning as a gownboy sixty-six years ago, he has seen, as scholar, as assistant-master in the school, and finally as Master of the Hospital, the whole of that momentous removal to the country which has made the School what it is.

The first hundred pages of his book are devoted to the Carthusian monastery founded in 1371 by Sir Walter de Manny and Bishop Michael de Northburgh, and Mr. Davies is fortunate in being the first to make use of a MS. in the Record Office, compiled, as it seems, late in the fifteenth century by a monk of the London house, and full of references to the monastic buildings. The early fifteenth-century plan of the water-supply, already published in *Archaeologia*, is also made use of, and the plan of the Great Cloister reproduced from it; but Mr. Davies makes no attempt to work out a detailed plan of the monastery. This is the more to be regretted since further consideration would have shown that his views about the arrangement of the monastic church cannot be sustained. It is impossible that both the monks' and the lay brothers' quires could have been contained in the space, 61 ft. by 22 ft., between the east wall and west tower of the present chapel. Mr. Davies is led to this conclusion by the drawing of the church on the fifteenth-century plan, which shows a large octagonal turret and spire set midway on the roof. This he assumes to have been entirely of wood and to have been carried on the roof timbers of the church. But we know that it contained two bells, one of considerable size, which makes such a construction unlikely. And a reference to the inventory taken after the suppression makes it clear that the monks' quire—and it must be remembered that this was a 'double' house with twenty-four and not twelve monks—was in the eastern part of the church, having at the west of it a screen, against the west side of which were set two altars, in other words a pulpitum, and that in the 'body of the church' there had been other stalls, evidently those of the lay brothers. Now between the date of the water-supply plan and the suppression the turret and spire had been succeeded by a brick tower, which still exists, at the west end of what is now the chapel of the Hospital. This tower clearly took the place of the turret at the west of the monastic quire, and the arrangement was that which can still be seen in the ruined church at Mount Grace, the lay brothers' quire being in the nave. It was doubtless imitated from friars' churches, where it is normal. The nave of the London Charter-

house has been destroyed and its place is taken by the early seventeenth-century cloister which leads to the west door of the hospital chapel.

The story of the last days of the monastery and the tragic fate of so many of its inmates is told admirably, with sympathy and restraint; the noble figure of John Houghton, dragged unwillingly into controversies which had no place within the walls of his house, but cheerfully dying for the principles which they called in question, lives again in these pages, a martyr in the true sense of the word. Equally well told, though in another vein, is the history of the sixty odd years when, as Howard House, Charterhouse played no insignificant part in English politics, and was the headquarters of that most inefficient conspirator, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk. With Thomas, first Lord Howard de Walden, in whose days Drake and many another famous sailor must have been guests at Howard House, the second phase of Carthusian history ends, and in 1611 Thomas Sutton, *fundator noster*, becomes its owner, and the era of Hospital and School begins. Mr. Davies, as a loyal Carthusian, does full justice to the Founder's personality, rightly insisting that Sutton's fame as one of the wealthiest men of his day has been allowed to overshadow his real occupation as a soldier. He was a captain in the garrison of Berwick at least as early as 1558, and being in 1570 appointed Master-General and Surveyor of Ordnance to the Queen in Berwick and the North of England, held that office till well over sixty. A lucky speculation, if it may so be called, in coal during his life in the north, laid the foundations of his fortune. He was without doubt a most capable man of business, and it was fortunate for his hospital that he was so, for the great revenues with which he endowed it were not a little coveted by others who wished to make, if not a better, at least a different, use of them. Francis Bacon, the Solicitor-General, is conspicuous in this matter, and the fatuity of the proposals of this great lawyer, who with all his failings was at least not fatuous, rouses a presumption that he was not so disinterested in the matter as he might appear. His royal master, James I, to whom Bacon's scheme was propounded, may have been impressed by his arguments; at any rate the governors of the threatened foundation decided that a gift of £10,000 might be judicious. His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of the same, and doubtless, on further consideration, saw the merits of Sutton's ideas. The Hospital and School duly came into being, the first Brothers of the Hospital and the first Scholar being elected in 1613. Mr. Davies, by his history of the school down to recent times, deserves the gratitude of all modern Carthusians. He has the art of presenting every-day matters attractively, and the interest in his story never fails; particularly is this so in the chapter of his personal recollections, which begin as long ago as 1856. One thing only is to be wished: that the proofs of his book could have been more carefully read. There are more than a few misprints, as when Bishop Connop Thirlwall appears as Bishop Conn of Shirlwall (p. 254), but a positive fatality attends on the dates. For example, 1536 is said to be the year before the death of Henry VIII (p. 124); Sir Thomas Smyth writes a letter to Lord Burleigh in 1751 (p. 141); Charterhouse is conveyed to Lord North in 1645 (p. 162); Edinburgh Castle is

besieged by Morton in 1793 (p. 177); Francis Lord Verulam is removed from his office in 1521 (p. 230); John Bradshaw the regicide is appointed a Governor in 1550 (p. 233); and finally the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch presents a MS. to his old school in 1613 (p. 335). One other correction, not of a typographical error, may be made: Latten (pp. 324-6) is not plate-tin or plated tin, but a mixture of tin and copper.

C. R. PEERS.

On some antiquities in the neighbourhood of Dunecht House, Aberdeenshire. By the Right Rev. G. F. BROWNE, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot. 11 x 8½; pp. xiv + 170, with 63 plates. Cambridge University Press, 1921. 3 guineas.

The purple binding of this sumptuous and finely illustrated volume is symbolic of the religious note in what is in effect a graceful compliment to Lady Cowdray. Criticism is disarmed by a frank avowal in the preface that 'the book does not profess to be scientific, and has no sort of claim to be conclusive or positive or exhaustive or didactic. It is meant to quicken interest in some of the many interesting objects which are still to be found between Dee and Don.' The venerable author adopts the view that Druidism was pre-Aryan in origin, and lays as much stress on the human sacrifices as on the intellectual attainments of the Druids known to history. In spite of the astronomical value assigned to stone-circles connected with the cult, 'we cannot', he continues, 'credit our predecessors in early Britain with having the clock of the period. That clock was the water-clock, known by its Greek name as the clepsydra or water-stealer.' That any such instrument of metal was contemporary with the Aberdeen stone-circles is in itself a bold assumption; but the ancient Britons seem to have had plenty of another pattern; and the bishop must have overlooked, or rejected without argument, the evidence published in recent years by this Society, of which he has been a Fellow since 1888. It appears to him 'incontestable that at least the great majority of the recumbent stones in our Pictish district were laid on astronomical principles, for astronomical purposes; that they were the scientific result of, and the material aid to, astronomical observation and calculation'. The Sin Hinny (pl. viii) and Rothiemay (pl. lxi) stones are singled out as the most striking examples of the star-chart essential even in the most primitive study of astronomy; but even these will not convert the majority of readers to a theory that has been frequently tested and found wanting. Current opinion, however, would not deny any connexion at all between cup-markings and science; and if the theory of Mr. Ludovic Mann does not fall short of the bishop's anticipations, Picts and Druids will at last come into their own.

But this is by no means the leading feature of the book, which contains the author's own ingenious explanation of the Ogam characters, and more or less successful attempts to interpret the inscriptions and symbols of the local carved stones. He reminds us that the tattooed patterns on Pictish warriors were noticed when Stilicho invaded Caledonia about A.D. 399, and regards the sculptures as a natural outcome of the same artistic instinct. A certain degree of caution in these

ancient inhabitants of Scotland is hinted at in the obvious blending of Christian and pagan symbols; and though the crescents may represent the Amazon shields of the Roman tablets on the Antonine Wall, it was hardly worth while to account for an 'elephant' which is not an elephant. However, after the disclaimer in the preface, the reader will not take these matters too seriously, any more than the statement on p. 165 that 'the further we inquire among the relics of our ancestral races, the more unique our Sin Hinny and Rothiemay charts appear to be'. It is well to remember that the Scots originally came from Ireland.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth. By FREDERICK CHAMBERLIN. 8½ x 5½; pp. xxi + 334. Lane. 18s.

'No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope', says Sneer in Sheridan's *Critic*. 'No, no', we reply with Puff. The author's enthusiasm is unflagging and immense, and his industry in accumulating evidence unwearied. But he is, we fear, more often than he thinks, preaching to the converted. He sets out to prove, first, that the Queen was not the robust woman she is often supposed to have been and, incidentally, that she was free from all stigma of sexual misconduct; secondly, that she, and not Cecil, was the real director of the policy of her reign; and thirdly, that Leicester was no 'woman's darling', but a consummate statesman, whose triumph, with her, over Cecil's weakness brought all the glories of her later years.

This book, then, is the first instalment. Mr. Chamberlin will forgive us if, quite without malice, we dub it 'the great libel suit'. He confesses to being a lawyer and to that fact, no doubt, he owes both his success in gathering materials and his rather unreadable method of presenting them. He has developed, he was told, a new manner of writing history. But, *quære*, is it history? We do not go to the minutes of evidence for the history of a great trial, but to the same sifted through the sieve of some individual imagination. This picture we call history, and the artist an historian.

The plaintiff's advocate, if we may so say, begins with a vivacious and, in some respects, a new account of her youth, her highly trained mind, and the shattering effect upon her health of the Seymour episode. From this point, with ingenious pertinacity, he adopts the baffling course of piling up evidence on the medical record, backed by selected portraits and expert opinions, before the charges against his client have ever been clearly stated. Here, we agree, he carries the court with him. He follows this up with a careful and detailed list of the direct and indirect libels, with inconvenient references back to the medical record and forward to the defence. The relevance of some may be questioned: they carry in themselves their own answer.

The defence is treated with the same enthusiastic minuteness as the opening of the case, but it is marred by continual references backward and by the reiterated accusation of nearly all previous historians of a conspiracy of silence. May not some of them justifiably advance the plea of 'no case'?

The result, we must say, leaves us with a very lop-sided view of

Elizabeth. The author triumphantly demolishes the tradition of the Queen's iron constitution, and perhaps makes it a little less 'inscrutable to intelligence', as Henry of Navarre said, 'whether she was a maid or no'; but we still feel an uncomfortable doubt whether incapacity for vice is not masquerading as virtue, 'making I dare not (or I cannot) wait upon I would'. It is a vastly finer idea, perhaps still tenable, that this great woman lived her life to the full, flirting and loving where she listed, with her 'spirit', her 'oracle', her 'sweet Robin', her 'boar', her 'Lidds', her 'sheep', her 'mutton', and the whole row of pet-names, always able to say 'thus far and no farther', and scorning all scandal. Might not many another healthy but highly strung woman say with her that 'the thought of marriage was odious to her, and that when she tried to make up her mind, it was as if her heart was being torn out of her body'.

When Mr. Chamberlin digresses into history as usually understood, he draws his picture with no uncertain pencil, but these digressions from his brief are alas! all too short, mere oases in the wilderness of undigested materials.

It is with real regret that we see the necessity which the author has allowed to be forced upon him of focussing his study upon one aspect of the Queen's private life. The blatant libels on her character are surely only two, Mary Stuart's letter and Card. Allen's tract. We regret it, because the same industry and acumen would have given us, we feel sure, in a less space a perfect portrayal of Elizabeth in all her private relations. Mr. Chamberlin tells us that his attention was drawn to the necessity of his present plan by the use of the words 'privanza' and 'desordenes' by the Spanish ambassador in talking of the Queen. This might surely have suggested quite another method of treatment, in which innuendoes would have been answered by detailed descriptions of daily intercourse. Among many others, we might instance two cases of perfectly innocent but interesting 'intimacy' and 'irregularity', not mentioned by the author. We mean the water-party on the Thames, and the handkerchief incident in Leicester's game of tennis with Norfolk. Why! we have the very handkerchief itself at Warwick Castle, have we not?

Perhaps Mr. Chamberlin has hampered himself by reserving Leicester for another volume. We look forward with interest to Leicester's rehabilitation as a statesman and commander. But we do not envy the author his dilemma when he has to choose, as choose he sometimes must, which was the fool, Leicester or the Queen?

The reproductions are excellent, including six selected portraits. Mr. Chamberlin may be congratulated on unravelling the tangle of the 'Mirror of a Sinful Soul', a page of which is reproduced, and carrying back a few years the date of Elizabeth's earliest handwriting.

The book ends on a high note in the Queen's own words, 'I am young and he is young, and therefore we have been slandered . . . the truth will at last be made manifest'. We look to the author to verify the words yet more effectively in his succeeding volumes.

We must commend him for giving due prominence to the Queen's intense patriotism. Autocrat she might be—to quote her own words lately printed for the first time: 'though I am a woman, I have as good

courage answerable to my place as ever my father had. I am your anointed Queen. I will never be by violence constrained to do anything.' But 'far above all earthly treasure she esteemed her people's love'; and it was her pride to describe herself, as she often did, as 'mere English'.

D. T. B. WOOD.

Mary Davies and the Manor of Ebury. By CHARLES T. GATTY, F.S.A. Two volumes. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6; pp. x + 294; viii + 285. Cassell. £3 3s.

Mr. Gatty has made the story of Mary Davies and her match with Sir Thomas Grosvenor the centre of a history of the district now known as Belgravia. No one will complain that the author has allowed the opportunities, which a familiar acquaintance with the muniments of the Duke of Westminster has afforded, to lead him sometimes rather far astray from his principal theme. Nearly a quarter of the first volume is taken up with an account of the early history and topography of the manors—Eia, Hyde, Neyte, and Ebury—which ultimately formed part of Mary Davies's inheritance. On the site which gave the Hundred of Ossulston its name Mr. Gatty has been able to bring together evidence which confirms fully Mr. G. J. Turner's discovery of a place called Ossulston on the plan of Ebury Manor published by the London Topographical Society. This plan was made about 1664 and proves to be a copy of an earlier one dating from 1614, where Park Lane is called 'the way from Ossolstone towards Tiburne'. Ossulston cannot therefore have been at Tyburn, and Mr. Gatty is able to show that the true position must have been near the west end of South Street.

Before the author could take up Mary Davies's own story he had to dispel the fictions that had gathered about her life. The true story leads him into an account of Hugh Audeley, the seventeenth-century moneylender, who grew so rich that he became in legend the typical usurer and miser. If Audeley had added field to field, he was a very different person from what his detractors have pictured, and in telling his real history Mr. Gatty gives us an interesting, if not in itself very important, sidelight on London in the years before the Restoration. One of Audeley's heirs was his great-nephew Alexander Davies, not as the common story alleged a rich London alderman, but a young man with ambitions to develop the property which he had inherited. Alexander Davies only held Ebury three years, and when he died in 1665 his daughter and heiress was an infant less than a year old. The rest of Mr. Gatty's two volumes is occupied with her upbringing as a great heiress, the projects for her marriage, the match with Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the home life of the young couple at Eaton, her early widowhood and mental aberration, her inveiglement into a pretended second marriage and the consequent lawsuit. For all this history full use is made of the muniments at Eaton, and the resulting narrative has much of the charm and interest which always attaches to old letters, with their distinctive pictures of social life.

If Mr. Gatty's two volumes are, as has been hinted, somewhat discursive, they will be not less welcome to all who are interested in the

history of a great family and its homes. Particular attention may be directed to the information which Mr. Gatty is able to give not only about the rebuilding of Eaton, but about the site of Goring House (in which Audeley had an interest) and about Peterborough House at Chelsea which was originally built by Alexander Davies and ultimately became the first London home of the Grosvenors. It must be added in conclusion that the two volumes are admirably illustrated with portraits, views, and plans. They are a valuable contribution to social history and London topography.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

The History of the Family of Dallas, and their connections and descendants from the twelfth century. By the late JAMES DALLAS. 10 x 7½; pp. xi + 611. Edinburgh: privately printed by T. & A. Constable. To subscribers, 42s.

To those interested in the name this book will be extremely welcome. It is well printed and has an index. The editor by his apology disarms criticism; it is always a difficult task to deal with the collections of another, more especially in the case of a Scotch pedigree where the material has been collected from a distance and possibly without a profound knowledge of the district. 'Easter Urquhart' (p. 147) may be a printer's error for 'Easter Urquhill'; but it is more difficult to recognize Kenneth Mackenzie of Brahan (presumably) in 'Frennocht M'Kenze of Brayne'. A larger insight too into local families might have (e.g.) expanded 'Duncan Forbes, an Inverness merchant' (p. 239) into 'Grey Duncan', grandson of Forbes of Tolquhoun and first of the family of Forbes of Culloden. Incidentally he and his son had more mortgages than this one in the shires of Inverness, Nairn, and Ross.

In comparison with others of the neighbourhood, the family of Dallas seems to have played but a small part in the affairs of the nation; and there is nothing fresh to be gleaned as to the events of 1745-6 from the account of James Dallas.

Certain of the name find their place in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (though they are of those who wandered far afield), and the correspondence (pp. 410 et seq.) should be of some interest, particularly to those who have studied the India of Hastings and Wellesley. The letters of Sir George Dallas are emphatically expressed. 'Of the Government of this country', he wrote from Calcutta in 1785, 'I will say nothing, as your friends will write to you volumes thereon—however, they will only amount to this—that it is degraded by deplorable imbecility and infatuated credulity'.

Again on the Irish question, 'The rebellion in Ireland forms an important period in the history of your administration and it is that part of it which is the most assailed by misrepresentation'.

At the end of the book are extracts from parish registers, valuable to genealogists; though it is not to be supposed that all those bearing the name are necessarily descended from a common stock, more especially in the case of a churchman (p. 57) or apprentice.

There is a short account of the present owners of Cantray, to which might be added that the late Major Davidson was the author of

a history of the 78th Highlanders, which ranks high among the best works of the kind. It is much to be regretted that Cantray House was recently burned down.

To the antiquary the interest of the book must lie in the opening chapters, particularly in respect of the origin of the family. On page 12 other lowland names are given of families who became early dwellers in the rich province of Moray. But why is it always Moray? What of the first Campbell in Argyll, the first Gordon in Aberdeen, the more obvious Sinclairs in Orkney and Caithness, even the Mackenzies who have claimed a Fitzgerald for their ancestor? These are subjects of acute controversy; but the book on Norman Scotland has yet to be written, and its scope will not be confined to the lowlands.

D. WARRAND.

Jerusalem, 1918-20, being the records of the Pro-Jerusalem Council during the period of the British Military Administration. Edited by C. R. ASHBEE. 10 x 6½; pp. xv + 87. Murray. 42s.

This book deals with the varied activities of the Pro-Jerusalem Society, an organization founded to preserve the amenities of the city and to maintain its monuments and antiquities undefaced. To antiquaries therefore the main interest of the work lies in the steps that have been taken to achieve these objects. In the account of the work of preservation there is little that calls for criticism and much for praise—the handsome arcaded Cotton Market has been rescued from its former degraded and unsavoury state and restored to use—the town walls have been cleared of obstructions and rendered more accessible, and the fine Turkish citadel, whose interior was blocked with rubbish, has been brought into a semblance of order. With the repair of the external tiling of the Dome of the Rock we reach less certain ground; the decayed and fallen tiles are being replaced by the productions of Armenian craftsmen imported for the purpose, and no doubt the work is excellent and may even rival the originals from which it is copied; there is, however, no indication in Mr. Ashbee's book of an attempt to differentiate between the old and the new, and it would be reassuring to learn that the future artist or antiquary will not be left in doubt on this point.

A considerable section of the book is devoted to the possible future extension of the city, and several town-planning schemes are illustrated; so far as these affect only the modern quarter, little harm can be done; its ugliness can hardly be increased or its cosmopolitan collection of styles added to. The first scheme illustrated, however, envelops the beautiful valley and monastery of the Cross in a network of radiating roads of the usual type, a scheme which is by no means encouraging. The acknowledged aim of the Society, as explained by Mr. Ashbee, is the 'making tidy' of the city, and it leads the promoters into more than doubtful paths; for instance, a new bazaar is projected on the site of the Muristan, and the orderly laying out of the great necropolis west of the Nablus road is also illustrated. The general 'tidying' includes the establishment of play-gardens within the walls, and a start has been made in the Jewish quarter. The lover of the city as it was

may, however, rest in peace, in the sure knowledge that the inhabitants of Jerusalem will never permit its undue tidyness; and the short shrift they gave to Mr. Ashbee's first play-garden will doubly assure him that all is yet well, and that the local girl guides, imbued with a 'trust in the beauty of the city', are still in a hopeless minority. The book is excellently produced and is illustrated by photographic and other illustrations, which are not only explanatory but also entirely satisfactory as pictures.

A. W. CLAPHAM.

John Siberch, the first Cambridge Printer, 1521-1522. By G. J. GRAY. In commemoration of the Four-hundredth Anniversary of Printing in Cambridge. 1921. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 25. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Gray speaks of himself as one who has helped to gather together a few unconsidered trifles which have thrown light upon the mystery enveloping Siberch's life and work. As such it is very satisfactory that he should tell his own tale. He naturally pays full tribute to the work done before him by Henry Bradshaw, Robert Bowes, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Gordon Duff, and Mr. Hessels. Mr. Gray's earlier work appeared in 1904, 1906, and 1913. In the present pamphlet he reproduces the section of Hamond's Plan of 1574, which actually shows Siberch's house. Only forty-two copies in all are known of Siberch's works, and of these twelve are in Cambridge. Four of his works are not in Cambridge. Mr. Gray is recognized as the authority on Siberch bindings, and he here recapitulates his discoveries. He looks for further references to Siberch when early college accounts at Cambridge are further examined.

C. E. SAYLE.

A text-book of European Archaeology. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, Litt.D., F.S.A. Vol. i. *The palaeolithic period.* $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xv + 610. Cambridge University Press, 1921. 50s.

Two volumes on Prehistory have been published recently by the Cambridge Press, and this time the printer's reader has done himself justice. The untrimmed edges are a trial, but the illustrations, which are of unequal merit, are at least placed where they belong. Based on lectures given at University College, Dublin, this comprehensive treatise is to be followed by others on the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages; and comparison with Déchelette's *Manuel* is inevitable. But whereas the latter series deals principally with the antiquities of the author's own country, Professor Macalister devotes most of his space to continental discoveries that have of recent years been rendered accessible in English by various writers. France is certainly the headquarters of Prehistory, but that is only one more reason for making the best of home products; and the author, with all his knowledge and industry, seems to treat the Continental material as an end in itself rather than as a means of solving problems in the British Isles.

In a text-book nomenclature is all important, and though the Professor cannot be held responsible for current usage, he has missed a good opportunity of setting a better example. For the constant use

of 'engraver' as the equivalent of *burin* there is little excuse, as engravers and archaeologists alike recognize nothing but 'graver' in English. 'Mesolithic', a term due originally to a random guess, must have been imperfectly exorcised, as it makes a most unwelcome reappearance. Amygdaloid (p. 236) does not mean lozenge-shaped; and *Reliquiae Aquitaniae* is something more than a misprint, as it never occurs correctly. Students may also be puzzled by the substitution of *axis* for *apex* in an important passage on p. 146. On p. 147 there is a definition of *artefact*, 'a word more useful than beautiful', but it was deformed from birth and craves our sympathy. Such is the fashionable spelling, but the word is none other than the substantive of artificial, and the Latin rule is clear from such cases as *plebiscitum*, *sortilegium*. A more serious matter is the adoption of French place-names in their adjectival form as labels for the various prehistoric divisions. Our neighbours handle such forms with some success, but the names are themselves unfamiliar to many English readers, and it is no advantage to have Chelles, La Madeleine or Mas d'Azil disguised as Chellean, Magdalenian, or Azilian, even if there were any consistency in the English spelling. Ambiguity could be easily prevented, and in any case the practice is contrary to the genius of our language. Terms like Solutréen and Campignyien are no doubt manageable abroad, but would any one in his senses speak of Wiltshirean bacon or Banburyian cakes?

As a whole the book is highly orthodox and eminently readable. Those who have tried to keep abreast of prehistoric research will recognize with gratitude the patience and erudition involved in its production. As the main lines of the subject have been fixed for all time, the author is not often called upon to decide a question of policy; and the reader will once more review in a calm atmosphere the wonderful discoveries in the caves of western Europe, but may find his pulse quicken in the last chapter where the more personal treatment of Chapter V is again adopted.

In dealing with the eolithic question the author assumes a bantering tone, and is all on the side of 'common sense'. He deplores the personal abuse to which it has given rise in certain (foreign) circles, yet invents and gives currency to such terms as Eolithist, Eolithophile, and Eolithophobe. Of what use are eoliths? Agreed that 'a use can be satisfactorily assigned to most Neolithic and Bronze Age implements' (p. 173), but can the Professor enlighten us as to the exact purpose of a palaeolith? In pre- (or, as he would say, pro-) palaeolithic days we should expect to find less obvious traces of human work as we go further back, till at last the work of man and nature can no longer be distinguished. Fixing the boundary line is at present a personal matter; and two of the authorities quoted (pp. 161, 165) have recently changed their minds, to the stupefaction of their many followers (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, iii, 261, 456). It is easy to dispose of thousands of alleged eoliths as natural products, but will the author deny any eoliths are of human origin? If one is admitted, *cadit quaestio*.

Little space is devoted to the pre-Crag theory, though the author somewhat ominously states (p. 169) that the first palaeolithic tools that

can be identified as human work lie in Stage 3 of his scheme for the evolution of technique. On p. 262 is a statement that will be contested by not a few collectors and geologists: 'The oldest gravels are those of the original plateau, relics of which remain capping the hills along the course of the river. These contain no implements other than the more than doubtful eoliths.' Again a passage on p. 581 may well lead the student to believe that Drift man was exclusively of Neanderthal type: 'Down to the end of the Middle Palaeolithic term the whole of Europe was peopled by the race called Mousterian. . . . There is no evidence that can stand criticism for a race resembling the modern type of humanity as existing in the Continent along with or previous to them.' Galley Hill man thus gets short shrift, yet the 'paintings' on the wall of Bacon's Hole near Paviland cave are treated with all consideration, though the owner of the cave has pointed out other streaks of ochre that have oozed through the rock since the discovery was made. On p. 434 are two misprints in place-names and a misleading reference in note 7. That on p. 254, note 1, should be to pp. 353, 361; and there are wrong references on pp. 258 and 431 to the illustrations. More might well have been expected, and overlooked; but there are some slips of more importance. Furze Platt is not at Caversham (p. 265), but 24 miles down the river at Maidenhead. The statement on p. 54 that 'Russia seems to be an eastward extension of Asia' will deceive nobody; but to place Nøstvet before Maglemose and Viby (p. 568) is to stultify the fine work of our Scandinavian colleagues. The parrot-beak graters (fig. 104) are upside down, also fig. 100A and the Solutré blade on the cover, as the shading shows, and there is nothing in the text to prove the contrary. That mythical animal *Cervus elephas* appears on p. 192, and what seems to be a cross between it and *Cervus elaphus* is called *C. elephas* on p. 584.

In an undertaking of this kind a sense of proportion becomes a cardinal virtue; and in a text-book of Archaeology, not of Anthropology in general, better use might have been made of about 40 pages in the opening chapters dealing with kingship, the clan system, agglutinative languages, etc. Room might thus have been found for a fuller treatment of flint fracture and patination, the definition of types, and quaternary geology. But no one would belittle the service rendered by our Fellow to prehistoric archaeology, or the effort required to complete his own ambitious programme. In this he will have the good wishes of all serious students, on whom it is incumbent to remove the reproaches levelled at British (and Irish?) archaeologists on p. 260.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Old Plans of Cambridge 1574-1798, reproduced in facsimile with descriptive texts. By J. WILLIS CLARK and ARTHUR GRAY. 9 x 5½; pp. xxxvii + 154, with a portfolio of plans. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 1921. £4 4s. od. net.

These volumes have been worth the waiting. As long ago as 1909 the six Old Plans here reproduced were announced as to be issued with a descriptive letterpress by the late Registry of the University, Mr. J. W. Clark. Now, at last, after unavoidable delays the work that Mr. Clark initiated has been concluded by the Master of Jesus.

The six plans here reproduced are of very varied merit. The first is a bird's-eye view by Richard Lyne in 1574, and is full of interest. It must be used with care, however, for, as Professor Willis long ago pointed out, it 'is drawn without reference to scale, proportion or relative position of buildings'. Despite all this it is a document of first importance for any study of sixteenth-century Cambridge.

The second plan, from George Brown's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1575, is in all probability merely a copy of Lyne's work, and of minor importance, but with John Hamond's plan of 1592 we reach the gem of this collection. It was originally printed on nine separate sheets, each about 15 in. by 12 in., and is a wonderful example of early map making. The buildings are shown in perspective, as from a bird's-eye view, the whole being drawn to scale and every detail taken into account. Those who are only acquainted with this splendid plan by the reduced and adapted reproductions in the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* will find these beautiful facsimiles a revelation.¹ With this plan before him, and with the excellent commentary and footnotes supplied by the Editors, the student can understand the lay-out of the Town and University of those days almost as well as from the Ordnance Survey Map of to-day.

After these sheets of Hamond, the 1634 plan in Thomas Fuller's *History of the University* is of little merit, and we may pass at once to David Loggan's work in 1688. The value of this plan, and of the views of the University and College buildings that went with it, has long been recognized;² and by comparing it with Hamond's work it is easy to appreciate the growth of the University during the seventeenth century. The series concludes with William Custance's Survey of 1798, which shows Cambridge just before the enclosure of the open fields round the town in 1802-7.

Besides the very informing and learned commentary which the Editors have supplied to accompany the plans, the Master of Jesus has contributed an Introduction with chapters on the River, the Castle, and the King's Ditch which are the fruits of his lifelong study of medieval Cambridge. All students will be deeply grateful to him for the suggestive and interesting matter they contain.

Both the letterpress and facsimiles of these two pleasant volumes are excellent. The only complaint we have to make is that a work so essential to the student should have to be issued at so prohibitive a price.

H. S. BENNETT.

The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry. By M. C. DELANY. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 62. London: Benn Brothers, 1921. 4s. 6d.

This is the first number of a series of research monographs which the Geographical Association proposes to issue primarily for the use of its members and those of the sister associations. In a brief preface,

¹ See notes in text dealing with the inaccuracy of the reduced reproductions, e.g. pp. 51, 62, 81, etc.

² See *Reproduction of Loggan's Plans*, edited with a *Life of Loggan*, *Introduction*, and *Historical and Descriptive Notes*, by J. W. Clark. 1905.

however, the editor, Professor H. J. Fleure, disclaims too strict an interpretation of the province of Geography and complains that both education and research, at the present time, are suffering severely from over-specialization. This is especially undesirable in the case of geography, closely linked as it is on the one hand with the natural sciences and on the other with those of the anthropologist and the historian.

Any possible criticism of the present work that its subject seems to demand treatment primarily at the hands of the mineralogist or the economist is thus disarmed at the outset. But Miss Delany has well kept the first object of the series and her own title in view by devoting the greater part of this little book to a consideration of the geographical and other natural features of the Weald which made possible the continuance of its iron industry over so long a period. This is indeed very much the most valuable part of her work, and her account of the Wealden area leaves nothing to be desired on the score of clearness. That the district was largely uninhabited in early times and in parts practically inaccessible is doubtless true, but one might add similar instances in Surrey to those mentioned by Miss Delany in Kent and Sussex of the attachment of lands in the Weald by grants of pannage therein to manors lying outside on the chalk downs and even beyond.

For the history of the iron industry itself and of the processes in use the author is indebted to the researches of previous writers. These, however, for the most part have dealt with single counties only, and it is well that even in this brief form the combined results of their labours as applied to the whole district should be thus summarized. To the general reader the sketch will be full of interest as revealing the very different economic conditions and outward features which prevailed down to the seventeenth century and even later in this district from those with which he has been so long accustomed. To the student the work should be chiefly valuable as a guide to further research. From his point of view the list of references given on the last page should have been more systematically and precisely set out, in particular the dates of publication of the various works should have been given. Moreover, although the brief descriptions of the early ironworks derived from manuscript accounts as given in a recent work on English medieval industries are no doubt sufficient for the purposes of the present treatise, the student would have welcomed references to the sources where he will find these accounts printed at length and dealt with in detail.

Few errors in the quotations from her authorities have been noted in Miss Delany's work. In view of a recent and as yet unpublished discovery, it is probable that the opinion, for which the present writer was responsible, that iron manufacture did not begin in Surrey until the sixteenth century, will have to be reviewed. The date 1574, given on page 32, of the manufacture of the first cannon by Ralph Hogge, is an obvious slip. The date is given with greater correctness on page 38. The reference on page 30 to the Horeham document printed in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* is misprinted. It will be found in vol. xviii of that series.

Some useful sketch-maps showing the geological features of the

Weald and the distribution in 1574 and 1653 of its ironworks are appended, and the whole work is to be welcomed as a forerunner of what promises to be a new and valuable series. M. S. GIUSEPPI.

Ancient Glass in Winchester. By J. D. LE COUTEUR. 8½ × 5½. Pp. vii + 152. Winchester: Warren, 1920.

The aim of this book is to make a complete record of the remains of ancient glass in Winchester, and the writer has produced a very useful guide, with an introductory chapter on the general history of glass-painting in this country.

Winchester glass has been described by first-rate authorities like Winton and Westlake, but the present book is the first attempt to deal thoroughly with the subject, and Mr. le Couteur deserves all praise for his careful and painstaking work. And he has been fortunate in having the admirable photographs taken by Mr. Sydney Pitcher at his disposal.

The method adopted is to deal first with the cathedral, beginning with Edington's glass at the west end of the nave and working eastward. The buildings in the close are next visited, and then the college, where the tragic history of the chapel glass is briefly but sufficiently set down. In the last chapters of the book an attempt to trace what remains of this glass provides some interesting reading, and there are some sensible remarks on the difficult question of the repair of old glass generally. C. R. P.

Mr. and Mrs. Quennell have laid their many readers under an additional obligation by adding to their *Histories of Everyday Things in England* another on *Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age* (Batsford, 5s.), which it is intended shall be followed by others on the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron; Romano-British and Saxon; Norman; Medieval; and Renaissance Ages. Like their earlier books, the work under notice is distinguished by its illustrations, and if those of flint implements leave something to be desired—and it requires more than artistic skill to draw them—nothing but praise can be given to the others, amongst which the coloured frontispiece representing La Madeleine folk painting a characteristic bull is particularly charming. The book deals succinctly in five chapters with the different phases of the Palaeolithic Age; with the physical remains, implements, dwellings, paintings, and carvings. Ethnographical material, too, is drawn upon, and useful comparisons made between the life of these remote peoples and modern primitive races such as the Australian aborigines and the Eskimo. With this book as a guide, the girls and boys for whom it is written will be able to begin their prehistoric studies under the pleasantest auspices and, it may be hoped, will be inspired to go still further. To this end a short list of authorities is given after the introduction, but it is a matter for surprise that Sir John Evans's *Stone Implements*, surely the standard book, is not included.

A new edition, the seventh, of the late Mr. J. W. Clarke's *Concise Guide to the Town and University of Cambridge* (Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes. 1s. 9d.) has just been issued. It has not only been thoroughly revised and brought up to date but has been re-set in a different fount of type, and many of the less satisfactory woodcuts employed in earlier editions have been discarded for new and better illustrations. A comparison with the special edition issued for the meeting of the British Association in 1904 shows that a great deal more space has been given to the description of the museums, which have grown so rapidly during the last seventeen years. But this is compensated for by discarding some unnecessary detail which was to be found in the earlier issues, and the book therefore has increased but little in bulk, to be exact, by but twelve pages. The guide may be thoroughly recommended, and those who use it conscientiously may be sure that nothing of importance in the town and university will escape their attention.

The series of handbooks on the *Provinces of Ireland*, of which the volumes for Ulster and Munster have been published (Cambridge University Press, 6s. 6d. each), is intended chiefly for the higher forms of secondary schools, but its impartial and concise treatment will give it a sphere of usefulness outside the educational world. The subjects are grouped in each volume under Geography, Topography, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Antiquities, Architecture, Administration, Industries, and Distinguished Men, each section being treated in a popular way by a recognized authority. The volumes are illustrated by maps, diagrams, views, and portraits.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, January 1922, contains the following articles:—The Legend of 'Eudo Dapifer', founder of Colchester Abbey, by Dr. J. H. Round; a petition to Boniface VIII from the clergy of the province of Canterbury, by Miss Rose Graham; Council and Cabinet, 1679-88, by Mr. G. Davies; Sheriffs in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, by Mr. C. H. Walker; the death of Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, by Rev. H. E. Salter; a proposal for arbitration between Simon de Montfort and Henry III in 1260, by Mr. E. F. Jacob; Early Notes of Fines, by Mr. R. C. Fowler; a Visitation of Westminster Abbey in 1444, by Mr. V. H. Galbraith; excerpts from the Register of Louvain University from 1485 to 1527, by Père H. de Vocht; a general court of the Merchant Adventurers in 1547, by Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy; the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Crown of Greece, 1863, by Mr. D. Dawson.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 7, no. 12, contains the following articles:—H. M. brigantine Dispatch, 1692-1712, by Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton; notes on sails, by Mr. R. S. Bruce; more doubts about decks, by Mr. R. C. Anderson; some ships of 1541-2, by Mr. R. M. Nance;

the Whitstable oyster fishery, by Miss Cooper; and a privateer commission of 1798, communicated by Mr. Carr Laughton.

Vol. 8, nos. 1 and 2 of the same periodical contain articles on the Mayflower, by Mr. J. W. Horrocks; on distinction marks in French command flags, by Mr. Cecil King; on Charnock's French and Spanish second-rates, by Mr. C. G. 't Hooft, and on the 'Llibre de Consolat' by Mr. A. B. Wood; a day in Westminster Hall, an account of certain nautical cases tried in 1797, by Mr. G. E. Cooper; *The Mariner's Marvellous Magazine*, a description of a periodical issued in 1809, by Mr. O. Hartelie; notes on boats of the Lesser Antilles, by Mr. H. H. Brindley; the Haaf fishing and Shetland trading, by Mr. R. Stuart Bruce.

The Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research. The first two parts of the Journal of this newly-formed society contain papers by Col. Leslie on old printed army lists; by Col. Butler on Ticonderoga, 1758; by Major Bent on a 'Royal American', containing extracts from letters of George Bent, captain in that regiment at the beginning of the nineteenth century; an original letter from a soldier describing the battle of Culloden; notes on two old jackets of the 8th Light Dragoons and 19th Lancers, by Major Parkyn; a list of regimental nicknames, by Mr. W. Y. Baldry; Feversham's account of the battle of Entzheim, 1674, by Captain Atkinson; Highland military dress, by Captain Mackay Scobie; a duel of 1807, by Sir Charles Oman; Medieval artillery, by Col. Macdonald.

The Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 27, part 1, contains an account of the congress held at Lincoln in July 1921, and papers on the Roman conquest and occupation of Lincolnshire, by Rev. A. Hunt; on Gainsborough Old Hall, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; on Temple Bruer, by Mr. H. H. Peaks, and on Heckington church, by Rev. C. A. Norris.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, vol. 35, part 2, contains a further instalment of Mr. Hamilton Thompson's paper on Pluralism in the medieval church, with notes on pluralists in the diocese of Lincoln, 1366; a few notes on Richard Smith, the founder of Lincoln Christ's Hospital and the old Blue Coat school, 1530-1602, by Rev. A. Hunt; some notes on the history of Northampton, by the late Rev. R. M. Serjeantson; the early history of the college of Irthlingborough, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; Fresh light on the topography of medieval York, by Rev. A. Raine; extracts from Curia Regis rolls relating to Leicestershire; the town of Hamilton in Leicestershire and its ancient lords, by Mr. G. E. Kendall; Worcester Cathedral, by Mr. H. Brakspear; Worcester Cathedral: the dedication of 1218, by Rev. J. K. Floyer; the date of building the present choir of Worcester Cathedral: a reply to Mr. Brakspear's paper, by Canon Wilson; a Civil War Parliament soldier: Tinker Fox, by Mr. Willis Bund.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. 3, part 3, contains the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall's Presidential address on Eoliths: their origin and age; The excavations at High Lodge, Mildenhall, in 1920, consisting of a Report on the Geology, by Prof. J. E. Marr; a description of the humanly-fashioned flints, by

Mr. J. Reid Moir, and a summary of previous flint finds, by Mr. Reginald Smith; Finds of flint implements in the Red Line trenches at Coigneux in 1918, by Captain F. Buckley; further discoveries of humanly-fashioned flints in and beneath the Red Crag of Suffolk, by Mr. Reid Moir; The Grime's Graves fauna, by Mr. W. G. Clarke; Flint-crust engravings and associated implements from Grime's Graves, by Mr. Leslie Armstrong; Hammerstones, by Mr. A. D. Passmore; The Fracture of flint: a reply to the criticism of Prof. Barnes, by Mr. F. N. Haward and a rejoinder by Prof. Barnes; a report of the recent congress at Liège, by Mr. M. C. Burkitt; an animistic implement of Cissbury type, by Mr. H. H. Halls.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 1, no. 3-4, contains the following papers:—Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1920, by Mr. G. F. Hill; notes on a hoard of Roman denarii found in the Sierra Morena in the south of Spain, by Mr. H. Sandars; the mints of Vespasian, by Mr. H. Mattingly; third-century Roman mints and marks, by Mr. P. H. Webb; a hoard of coins found at Perth, by Dr. G. Macdonald; unpublished coins of the Caliphate, by Mr. H. Porter; and Indian coins acquired by the British Museum, by Mr. J. Allan.

Catholic Record Society: Miscellanea, vol. 12, contains the following papers:—Diocesan returns of Recusants for England and Wales, 1577, by Rev. P. Ryan; two letters or reports on recusancy by bishop Barnes, 1570 and 1585, by Rev. J. H. Pollen; Recusants and priests, March 1588, by Rev. J. H. Pollen; Prisoners in the Fleet, 1577-80, by Rev. J. H. Pollen; the archpriest controversy, by Very Rev. Canon Stanfield; John Mawson, layman, martyr, 1612, some Catholic Mawsons, by Mr. J. Mawson; the Catholic Registers of Market Rasen, Lincs., 1797-1840, of Knaresborough, Yorks., 1765-1840, of Costessey or Corsey, Norfolk, 1785-1821, and of Burton, Sussex, 1720-1855, by various contributors; Michael Tirrye, B.A., schoolmaster, recusant, by Mr. J. S. Hansom.

The Berks., Bucks., and Oxon Archaeological Journal, vol. 26, no. 2, contains a fully illustrated architectural account by Mr. C. E. Keyser of the churches of Great and Little Coxwell, Coleshill, Inglesham, Buscot, and Eaton Hastings, and a communication by Dr. J. B. Hurry on Reading abbey and Cluny, in connexion with the octingenary of Reading abbey.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, vol. 21, new series, contains the following papers:—Explorations in the Roman fort at Ambleside (fourth year, 1920) and at other sites on the Tenth Iter, by Mr. R. G. Collingwood; the travels of Sir Guilbert de Launoy in the north of England and elsewhere, 1430, by Col. O. H. North; the third part of the paper on the Eastern Fells, by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; Old Salkeld, by Mr. Graham; Cumberland ports and shipping in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. P. H. Fox; the Cowpers of Aldingham in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, by Mr. H. S. Cowper; James Jackson's diary, 1650-83, by Mr. F. Grainger; Lavercest Foundation charter, part 1, by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; Scaleby, by Mr. Graham; Fountains abbey and Cumberland, by Mr. W. P.

Haskett-Smith; thirteenth-century Keswick, by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; Helton Flechan, Askham, and Sandford of Askham, by Rev. F. W. Ragg; Greenrigg, Caldbeck, by Mr. J. S. Parkin; the Fair at Ravenglass; with a note on the village cross, by Rev. C. Caine; notes on the Roman well discovered in the courtyard of the Blue Bell Inn, Scotch Street, Carlisle, by Mr. H. Redfern.

The Essex Review, January 1922, contains the following articles:—Barrington of Barrington Hall, by Dr. J. H. Round; a medieval intrigue at Felsted, by Mr. J. French; old-time poor relief: facts and oddities, by Rev. E. Gepp; Queen Mary's progress through Essex, 1553, by Rev. Dr. Smith; Sir John Blount of Essex, by Mr. F. Gordon Roe; the Parish Registers of Widford, by Mr. G. W. Saunders; an unpublished diary of John Player, 1810.

Transactions of the East Heris Archaeological Society, vol. 6, part 3, contains papers on the Shelley family in Herts., by Mr. H. C. Andrews; on an early Court roll of Stortford, by Mr. J. L. Glasscock; and on the Hexton Parish registers, with a transcript, by Mr. H. F. Hatch.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 72, contains the following papers:—the medieval roofs of Manchester cathedral, by Rev. H. A. Hudson; travelling post, by Mr. J. Hoult; the journal of John Hough, lord of the manor of Liscard, by Mr. E. C. Woods; the woodwork of English alabaster tables, by Dr. Philip Nelson; some Lancashire wills, by Mr. J. P. Rylands; a Lancaster grammar school master; Lancaster Chancery Depositions; Norris deeds concerning Liverpool.

Transactions of the Thoroton Society, vol. 23, contains an account of Linby church, by Mr. W. Stevenson, and papers on the Castle Inn, Nottingham, by Mr. H. H. Copnall; on the Beaumont Cross, Newark, by Mr. W. Stevenson; on the church of St. Mary, Clifton, by Mr. H. Gill; on the priory of St. Mary of Newstead, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; and a note on parish churches of Nottingham, by Mr. F. A. Wadsworth.

Vol. 24 contains papers on the history of the manor of Rampton, by Rev. H. Chadwick; on the church of St. Mary, Orston, by Mr. H. Gill; on St. Leonard's hospital, Newark, by Mr. R. F. B. Hodgkinson; on the development of castle building in England, by Mr. J. H. Walker; and on the church of St. Leonard, Wollaton, by Mr. H. Gill.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 3rd series, vol. 18, contains the following articles:—Early Northumbrian history in the light of its place-names, by Mr. A. Mawer; some architectural characteristics of the parish churches of Northumberland, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; Archbishop Savage's visitation of the diocese of Durham, *sede vacante*, in 1501, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; Shawdon Court Rolls, by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; notes on the Fenwicks of Brenkley, by Mr. Fenwick Radcliffe; John Cunningham, pastoral poet, 1729-73: recollections and some original letters, by Mr. J. Hodgson; the manor and tower of Bitchfield, by Messrs. J. C. Hodgson, J. Oswald, and W. Parker Brewis; a new Roman inscription from Hexham, by Professor R. C. Bosanquet; the books of the companies of Glovers and Skinners of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. 41, December 1921, contains the following papers:—The Place Names of Wiltshire, by Dr. G. B. Grundy; stone implements of uncommon type found in Wiltshire, by Rev. E. H. Goddard; notes on Roman finds in North Wilts, by Mr. A. D. Passmore; Wansdyke, its course through E. and S. E. Wiltshire, by Mr. Albany Major; King's Bowood Park [No. 1], by the Earl of Kerry.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 26, part 3, contains articles on the advowson of Lockington and some eighteenth-century Chancery suits, by Rev. P. C. Walker; on ancient heraldry in the deanery of Holderness, by Rev. H. Lawrance and Rev. C. V. Collier; on Goldsborough Hall, by Mr. S. D. Kitson, and a final instalment of Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on Yorkshire churches, with an index. Amongst the notes are the record of a find of a flint celt near Halifax, and a description by Mr. Bilson of the chancel arch of Elland church.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1922, contains the following articles:—Three Aikenhead and Hagthornhill Deeds, 1508–55; Langside battlefield, by Mr. G. Nielson; Documents relating to coal mining in the Saltcoats district in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, by Mr. N. M. Scott; Robert Owen and the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818, by Mr. A. T. Volwiler; Minutes of the Diocesan Synod of Lothian held on 19th and 20th March 1611, with note by Mr. D. Hay Fleming; a note on a Moray charter, by Mr. D. Baird Smith; Glasgow in the pre-Reformation period, by Mr. J. Edwards.

Y Cymmrodor, vol. 31, contains the following articles:—Grant of arms to the National Library of Wales, by Sir Vincent Evans; the Celt in ancient history, by Rev. G. Hartwell Jones; Ritual and Romance: an appreciation, by Dr. Sidney Hartland; Gildas and modern professors, by Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans; the origin of the Welsh Grammar School, by Mr. L. Stanley Knight; Adam Usk's epitaph, by Sir J. Morris-Jones; Adam of Usk, by Mr. Llewelyn Williams; Cultural Bases: a study of the Tudor period in Wales, by Professor T. Gwynn Jones; Darnau o'r Efengylau, by Mr. H. Lewis; the Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral, by the Ven. C. A. H. Green; the speech of William Blethin, bishop of Llandaff, and the customs and ordinances of the church of Llandaff (1575), by Col. J. A. Bradney.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 15, part 37, contains a further instalment of the letters of the Rev. Griffith Jones to Madam Bevan, in the early years of the eighteenth century; Churchwarden's presentments in 1790: Napps circle in Pendine, by Mr. Hadrian Allcroft; Sir Joseph Banks's Journal of a tour in Carmarthenshire in 1768, edited by Mr. G. Eyre Evans; the circle on Pwll mountain in Marros by Mr. Hadrian Allcroft; and notes on an epigraphic pilgrimage in South-west Wales, by Professor R. A. S. Macalister.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1920, contains the following communications:—A lintel carved with the Agnus Dei recently acquired by the Louvre, and on the funeral monument of P. de Fayel, canon of Notre-Dame, also in the Louvre, by M. M. Aubert; an unpublished bronze medal of Charles V, by M. J.

Babelon; a bas-relief of our Lady of Pity in the Louvre, by M. C. Barbarin; on the origin of the bishop's mitre, by Mgr. P. Batiffol; a tomb in the church at Craches by M. P. Beaufils; an ancient intaglio with a representation of Danaë, by M. A. Blanchet; the north porch of the church of Villeneuve-l'Archevêque; an account of the exhibition of manuscripts at Lyons, and a note on the 'belle cheminée' of the palace of Fontainebleau by M. A. Boinet; Canaanite inscriptions from Sinai, by M. C. Bruston; the recently discovered sword of honour given by Nero to Corbulo, a modern forgery, by M. R. Cagnat; the excavations at Volubilis, by M. L. Chatelain; the 'ostel de Beauvais' at Paris, and the meaning of the word 'impopec', by M. E. Chénon; on the etymology of the name Semeuse, by M. P. Collinet; palaeolithic human figures at La Colombière, by M. L. Coutil; a leaden bulla found at Carthage, by R. P. Delattre; the meaning of the word 'burge'; the chronology of the masters of the works of Reims Cathedral; and on remains of painted cloths in the Hôtel-Dieu at Reims, by M. L. Demaison; the chronology of the masters of the works at Reims Cathedral, by M. Deneux; architectural terms in the Dictionary of Jean de Garlande, and Carolingian sculpture in the church of La Charité, by M. P. Deschamps; column bases of the Cathedral of Meaux, and the 'village' gate of the château of Vincennes, by M. F. Deshoulières; the Spanish shield with a rounded base, by M. A. Dieudonné; the grotto of Bernard Palissy, and tapestries from the Fontainebleau looms in the Imperial Treasury at Vienna, by M. L. Dimier; the manuscript of the morality composed by King René in 1455 entitled 'Le mortifiement de Vaine Plaisance', by le comte P. Durrien; Gothic architecture in Corsica, by M. C. Enlart; Roman antiquities at Fréjus; the triumphal arch at Orange; the monument at La Turbie; and Roman capitals in the theatre at Orange, by M. J. Formigé; a terra-cotta antique object of unknown use; and excavations in Bas-Rhin, by Dr. Guébhard; the funeral car of Alexander the Great; and the charges for carriages under the Theodosian code, by Commandant Lefèvre des Noëtes; the priory church of S. Lenard at l'Isle-Bouchard, by M. E. Lefèvre-Pontalis; a drawing representing Robert d'Artois, by le comte de Loisne; an ivory plaque with St. Bartholomew and St. Paul in the Louvre; Master Nicholas of Verdun, jeweller, by M. J. J. Marquet de Vasselot; on the term *legate a latere*, by M. F. Martroye; the church of Sassierges-Saint-Germain, by M. A. Mayeux; The Van Eycks, and the words Agla and Adonai; and notes on the manuscripts from Lyons, by M. F. de Mély; Inscriptions found at Dougga, by M. L. Merlin; note on the sword of honour of Corbulo; a Christian bone comb found at Hippo; fragments of rims of Christian dishes found in the Crimea, and a jade sword guard and barbaric jewellery in the Mesaksoudy collection, by M. E. Michon; the date of the silver clock once in the tower of the Palace at Paris, by M. L. Mirot; the origin and history of the word *Romania*, and the formula *domus romula*, by M. P. Monceaux; the chapel of St. Roche at Toulouse, by M. F. Pasquier; columns with the arms of G. le Duc, abbot of St. Geneviève, at St. Étienne-du-Mont, Paris; and the blason on the monument of Canon de Fayel, by M. M. Prinnet; bas-relief at Cirencester representing *Fecunditas Augusta*, by M. M. Rostovtzeff;

a Gallo-Roman vase found at Morigny, by le comte de Saint-Périer ; on the nomination of Philippe de Mazerolles as valet de chambre to the comte de Charolais, by M. H. Stein ; Roman coins found at Bâle, by M. E. Stückerberg ; the excavations at Alesia, by M. J. Toutain.

The first and second parts of the 1921 volume of the same publication contains the following papers :—The gymnasium at Orange, by M. J. Formigé ; Roman theatres, by the same author ; the forum at Arles, by the same author ; some seals of French bishops, by M. M. Prinnet ; Byzantine lead bullae from Carthage, by M. P. Monceaux ; on a bronze figure in the Schlichting collection, by M. E. Michon ; the château d'Alan, by M. L. Pasquier ; the identification of certain nimbed figures in the polyptych of the Last Judgement at Beaune, by M. H. Bernard ; excavations at Fréjus, by M. J. Formigé ; early Christian architecture in the provinces south of the Danube, by M. J. Zeiller ; the excavations in the theatre at Vaison (Vaucluse), by M. J. Formigé ; on a book of customary law, published in 1522, by M. E. Chénon ; on the destruction by Christians of statues of ancient gods, by M. F. Martroye ; on a method of marshalling the arms of the see with those of the bishop, by M. M. Prinnet ; Christian inscriptions from Carthage, by M. P. Monceaux ; the thirteenth-century glass in Metz cathedral, by M. A. Boinet ; the Romanesque chapel at Alleins (Bouches-du-Rhône), by M. J. Formigé ; Pierre de Montereau, by M. de Mély ; a sixteenth-century manuscript executed for Antoine de la Barre, archbishop of Tours, by M. Serbat ; an ivory crozier found in the abbey of Villeloin (Indre-et-Loire), by M. Deshoulières ; scenery in the ancient theatre, by M. Formigé ; the sculptures in Reims cathedral, by M. L. Demaison ; a carved stone in the twelfth-century church at St. Julien-le-Montagné (Var), by M. Formigé ; the family of Louis d'Ars, by M. E. Chénon ; wooden monumental effigies, by M. R. Grand ; the chartulary of the commandery of Templars at Sommereux, by le comte de Lorine ; early Christian churches in Dalmatia, by M. J. Zeiller ; a denier of Bourges of Louis VI or VII, by M. Dieudonné ; on coins with their name instead of value stamped on them, by M. Dieudonné.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes, vol. 60, contains the following papers : The cult of St. Stephen at Nantes and in Christendom, by M. L. Maître ; Saffré in Gallo-Roman times, by M. A. Leroux ; an unpublished document of the fifteenth century concerning the ruins of Châteauceaux, by Abbé Bourdeaut ; the Renaissance in Brittany ; two unnoticed megalithic monuments, by M. A. de la Grancière ; the Delorme quarter of Nantes at the end of the eighteenth century, by Dr. G. Halgan ; the marriage of an officer of the army under the Directory ; two of Carrier's accomplices at Nantes—Moreau-Grandmaison and Pinard.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 80, nos. 3-4, contains the following articles :—the Roman building at Langon, by M. A. Blanchet ; Bell-turrets in France, by M. R. Fage ; the church of St. Julien at Tours, by M. H. Guerlin ; the church at Allonne (Oise), by Dr. R. Parmentier ; Bible iconography in the early and middle ages, by M. G. Sanoner ; the twelfth-century tympanum in the church at Montceaux-l'Étoile (Saône-et-Loire), by M. A. Mayeux ; the retable at Gatelles (Eure-et-

Loire), by M. M. Jusselin; a Carolingian decorative motif and its transformation in the Romanesque period, by M. P. Deschamps.

Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, March-June, 1921, contains the following papers:—A newly-discovered obituary roll of the church of St. Paul-de-Lyon, by M. Omont; the life of Leontius, prefect of the East under Anastatius, by M. Paul Collinet; Punic tombs at Carthage, by R. P. Delattre; on the pre-Mycenean site and necropolis at Skoinokhori, by M. C. Picard; the Roman road from Lutetia to Genabum where it crossed Paris, by Dr. Capitan; an Egyptian myth in the 'Roman de Renart', by M. J. Capart; new investigations on the site of Phocaea, by M. F. Sartiaux; the excavations in the necropolis at Eleontis, by M. C. Picard; A Gallo-Roman funerary stela recently found in Comminges, by M. Graillot; the Reliquary of the Holy Cross given by St. Louis to the Grey Friars of Paris, by M. H. Lemaître; the Russian expedition of 943 to Berda'a in Transcaucasia, by M. C. Huart; Egyptian antiquities discovered at Djebail in 1919, by M. Montet; and remarks on the monetary system of St. Louis, by M. A. Blanchet.

Pro Alesia, No. 26, contains articles on Gallo-Roman Alsace in the light of recent discoveries, by M. J. Toutain; an account of the second congress of the Société Rhodania held at Grenoble in August 1920, and the concluding portion of the review of Gallo-Roman archaeology in 1919. Among the notes is one on Gallo-Roman iron cross-shaped studs in sash-bars, and another on a Bronze Age hoard found near a dolmen at St.-Pierre-Église towards the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, vol. 29, part 2, contains the second part of Herr Robert Hoppeler's paper on the collegiate church of St. Peter in Embrach.

Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina di Storia e d'Arte, vol. 1, no. 1-2. This is the first publication of a society recently founded to deal with the art and history of Tivoli. Mr. G. H. Hallam describes the Villa d'Orazio at Tivoli, to which Dr. Ashby adds a supplement on the Roman remains in the monastery of San Antonio. Monsgr. Giuseppe Cascioli writes on some early bishops of Tivoli; Sgr. Vincenzo Pacifici contributes a long paper on the Villa D'Este, and Conte Coccanari-Fornari publishes some documents dealing with the Garibaldian occupation of Tivoli in 1867.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 7, parts 3-4, contains articles by M. C. Boreux on two statuettes in the Louvre Museum; by Dr. H. Junker on the first appearance of the negroes in history; by Professor Langdon on the early chronology of Sumer and Egypt and the similarities in their culture; by Mr. E. Mackay on the cutting and preparation of tomb-chapels in the Theban necropolis; by Professor Peet on the excavations at Tell-el-Amarna; by M. J. Capart on the name of the 'scribe' of the Louvre; by Major Burne on some notes on the battle of Kadesh; by Dr. Pinches and Mr. Newberry on a cylinder seal inscribed in hieroglyphic and cuneiform in the collection of the Earl of Carnarvon; by Mr. C. L. Woolley on the Egyptian temple at Byblos; Mr. E. Ll. Griffith contributes a bibliography on Ancient Egypt for 1920-21.

The American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 25, no. 3, contains articles on a group of Sub-Sidamara sarcophagi, by Mr. W. F. Stohlman; a group of architectural terra-cottas from Corneto, by Mr. S. B. Luce; the Cardona tomb at Bellpuig, by Miss Goddard King; the fifth part of Mr. W. B. Dinsmoor's study of Attic building accounts; and a further instalment of Mr. E. H. Swift's article on a group of Roman imperial portraits at Corinth, the present part dealing with Tiberius.

Vol. 25, no. 4, of the same journal contains another part of Mr. Swift's paper on Roman imperial portraits at Corinth, namely on those of Gaius and Lucius Caesar: there are also articles on an *Askos* by Macron, by Mr. J. D. Beazley; on Mozarabic art in Andalucia, by Miss E. M. Whishaw; on Francesco di Gentile da Fabriano, by Miss C. W. Pierce, and on the altar of Manlius in the Lateran, by Mr. L. R. Taylor.

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- *Carchemish: report on the excavations at Jerablus on behalf of the British Museum, conducted by C. Leonard Woolley, T. E. Lawrence, and P. L. O. Guy. Part II. The Town Defences. By C. L. Woolley. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 33-156. London: British Museum, 1921.

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- *The Welsh bookplates in the collection of Sir Evan Davies Jones, Bart., M.P., of Pentower, Fishguard: a catalogue, with biographical and descriptive notes by Herbert M. Vaughan. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6. Pp. xxiv + 151. London: A. and L. Humphreys. 1920.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 24th November 1921. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Lady Hope for her gift of five boxes of lantern slides and a collection of photographs and pamphlets once the property of Sir William St. John Hope.

The Treasurer moved that the Society sell to the company 17s. 1d. Midland Railway $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Perpetual Guaranteed Stock. The motion was seconded by Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, and carried *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., exhibited an enamelled armorial pendant recently discovered at Darlington (see p. 144).

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., read a paper on the seals of the bishops of Durham, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 1st December 1921. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. G. H. Fowler, local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited on behalf of the Pritchard Memorial Museum, Bedford, a bronze spear-head recently discovered at Kempston.

Mr. W. Minet, Treasurer, read a paper on some unknown plans of Dover harbour, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 8th December 1921. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the President for his gift of

an illuminated pedigree on vellum of the family of Peryent of Digs-well, Herts., and of Birch Magna, Essex, drawn up and signed by John Phillipot, Rouge Dragon, in 1615.

Dr. William Mortlock Palmer was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. F. Lambert, F.S.A., read a supplementary report on recent excavations in London, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 15th December 1921. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. H. Brindley, F.S.A., read a paper on mural paintings of St. Christopher in English churches.

Thursday, 5th January 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Sir Arthur Evans, Hon. Vice-President, for the gift of his book on the *Palace of Minos*, vol. 1, and to Mr. E. A. Webb, F.S.A., for the gift of his book on *The Records of St. Bartholomew the Great (Smithfield)*.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Editors of *The Builder*, *Notes and Queries*, *The Nation and Athenaeum*, and *The Indian Antiquary* for the gift of their publications during the past year.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., exhibited the seal matrix of Giovanni Delfino, Venetian representative at Constantinople in the reign of the Emperor Michael IX; and an archer's bracer of *cuir bouilli*, English work of the late fifteenth century, formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Ellis, Director and Secretary.

Dr. P. Laver, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., exhibited a silver chalice belonging to the church of St. Mary in the Walls, Colchester, formerly the property of Rossnelly friary, Connaught. Both these exhibits will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Sir William Matthew Trevor Lawrence, Bart., Sir William Henry Wells, Mr. John Athelstan Laurie Riley, Captain Aubrey John Toppin, Mr. Leonard Halford Dudley Buxton, Mr. Legh Tolson, Mr. James Durham, Dr. Robert Eric Mortimer Wheeler, Mr. Harry George William d'Almaine, Mr. Frederick Christian Wellstood, Mr. John William Bloe, and Mr. Harold John Edward Peake.

Thursday, 12th January 1922. Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. W. Bloe was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read papers on further discoveries near Peterborough by Mr. Wyman Abbott, and on Where did the beaker folk land? which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 19th January 1922. Rev. E. E. Dorling, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir William Matthew Trevor Lawrence was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., read a paper on two bronze bowls of the twelfth century, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., communicated a paper on the excavations at Fostât.

Thursday, 26th January 1922. Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. J. E. Peake and Mr. H. G. W. d'Almaine were admitted Fellows.

On the nomination of the President the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1921: Mr. Francis William Pixley, Mr. Percival Davies Griffiths, Mr. William Longman, and Major Duncan Grant Warrand.

Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on flint implements of special interest, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Rev. W. Budgen exhibited some Hallstatt pottery recently found at Eastbourne, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mrs. M. E. Cunnington exhibited some of the pottery from All Cannings Cross farm, Devizes (see p. 13).

Thursday, 2nd February 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., exhibited a supposed leaden relic-holder found in the Thames on the site of the submerged church at Shepperton.

Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., exhibited a rare form of book-marker, c. 1400.

Both these exhibits will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. John Henry Elliott Bennett, Mr. Dudley Cory-Wright, Mr. Alfred Bowman Yeates, Mr. Francis Baugh Andrews, Mr. Robert William Crowther, Rev. Sydney Williams Wheatley, Mr. Walter Gibb Klein, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, Lord Mostyn, Rev. James Martindale Blake, Major Harry Gordon Parkyn, and Mr. Albany Featherstonhaugh Major.

Thursday, 9th February 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. G. Klein was admitted a Fellow.

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the monastery of St. Milburge at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 16 February 1922. Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, Mr. A. B. Yeates, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Mr. D. Cory-Wright, and Mr. Athelstan Riley, were admitted Fellows.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read a paper on some illustrations of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and its restoration.

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